THE

European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY, 1809.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN MOORE, K.B. and, 2, a View of the City of RIO DE JANEIRO, South America.]

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

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TO THE PURCHASERS OF
THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE very heavy expense lately incurred by the Proprietor of this Work, in re-printing deficient sheets, to complete Sets, compels him, though reluctantly, to place an advance of price on all the former Numbers. In order, however, to give Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be in possession of incomplete Sets, an opportunity of perfecting the same *at the original Cost*, the rise thus respectfully announced will NOT commence till *THE FIRST OF JULY*, 1809: *after* which period, all Numbers and Volumes will be raised to the present advanced prices. It is proper also to observe, that, in future, no Reprint can take place, on account of the enormous charges attending such an undertaking: consequently, complete Sets of this Work will become scarce and valuable.

A few Sets, from the commencement in 1782, may be now had, ready bound, or prepared for binding.

1st March, 1809.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

WE take this opportunity again to thank a CONSTANT READER for his observations and corrections, which, like his former, shall certainly be attended to: in the mean time, we wish to state, that a small parcel is left for him at Mr. Asperne's.

The additional pages to the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS abound with that kind of humour which marks their author: the characters of GOOD INTENT, CHRISTIAN, ZEAL, with a *red hot poker*, and HEROD, *the beadle*, driving the children from their *cakes* and *apples*, are admirably designed; but as the satire is levelled at absurdities which *do not exist* at present, we must decline its publication.

We cannot insert any articles that, under the covert of religious observation, conceal views as political (though not clothed in such elegant language) as any that are developed in the writings of *Bolingbroke* or the letters of *Junius*.

We should have sooner noticed the favour of *W. F. R. G.* had not illness prevented. It is impossible for us to say, whether "a series of Essays," such as he speaks of, will do, except we see some specimens.

The Editor has an aversion to being addressed "in something like verse."

The existence of Sunday newspapers is a thing that it is easier to *lament* than to *remedy*. When the subject was taken up before, it appeared that, according to the idea of *Sir Roger de Coverly*, "Much might be said on both sides:" but after Lord Belgrave (the present Lord Grosvenor) and Mr. Wilberforce have failed in their attempt to repress what they, with propriety, deemed an enormity, if JUVENIS thinks he shall succeed, he is not the man we take him for.

After contemplating the subject, we can hardly think (though we fully agree with *L. M. H.* in his observations), that the translations of parts of KLOPSTOCK'S MESSIAS would suit our poetical department.

We conceive it would diffuse over our Magazine too *sable* a tint, to publish the Observations on the Bills of Mortality for the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; though we are, with their ingenious compiler, fully convinced, that if they were made up in the same manner in every parish in the metropolis, &c. the advantages to *police*, and even to *health*, would be considerable.

We shall reconsider the anecdote of *S. R. E.* and also CLERICUS to Mr. Hall.

The part of the tale of "The Child of the Ocean; or, the Fisherman of Yorkshire," has merit; but it is impossible for us to suffer *two novels* to float down our periodical stream at the same time.

Many articles which we have received are preparing for publication.

In answer to the note of Mr. *K.* the favour of *Britannicus* shall be read with candour, and, if admissible, inserted. We have already stated the reason why it has been delayed.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1809.

MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE, K.B.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

————*versis ducunt insignibus ipsi*
GRAJUGENÆ *reges.* STATIUS, THEBAID vi.

AFFECTED by the solemnity of the subject to which the Portrait that accompanies this notice so accurately points, it is impossible for persons whose minds are possessed of sensibility to repress those reflections that arise from the double impulse excited by the brilliant career of the life, and the true fortitude and resignation displayed in the death, of the late *Lieutenant-general* SIR JOHN MOORE, whose fall has elicited lamentations as general as sincere in the bosoms of his generous countrymen.

Sentiments of sorrow naturally arise from circumstances of this nature. We observe in his resemblance a soldier trained from his youth to arms, who was successful in his initiatory course, had risen to the highest eminence in his profession, was revered by his army, loved by his colleagues, applauded by his country, and honoured by his sovereign. We had, therefore, become attached to his fame, and anxious for his success. In the general approbation which noble actions excite, every one feels something like an individual partiality. We view a hero in the light of a relation, and, seeming to share his fame, glory in being his compatriots. If then, alas! he falls, we feel a more than common grief for his loss; and without giving ourselves time to reflect how many officers equally brave still remain, regret, with unavailing lamentations, that part of our national defence which is so suddenly snatched from us.

This is not a mental propension peculiar to ourselves: it is human nature. It was frequently displayed by the Athenians, by the Thebans, particularly when Pelopidas fell in battle, and occasionally by all the nations of Greece. This patriot passion was also strong in the bosoms of the Romans. It burst forth in modern times on the fall of Turenne, and on other similar occasions; and was in the most conspicuous manner displayed by the people of this kingdom, in consequence of the deaths of General Wolfe and Admiral Lord Nelson. Honours to the deceased may, therefore, be considered less, perhaps, as a tribute to that fame which already wants no means of expansion, and which indeed has expanded far, far beyond our European limits, than as sympathetic offerings of respect, calculated to sooth the sorrow of the survivors. We consequently, in contemplating the fall of the late Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, lament that his funeral obsequies were not more solemnly performed. We cannot help mentally viewing the honoured remains of the departed hero buried by his brother officers in an obscure angle of the fortress of Corunna; we seem to behold them during the sad ceremony with arms reversed, like those of the Grecian chiefs alluded to in our motto, and ideally feel the impressions which they felt at that awful moment; impressions that the virtue, the talents, and the death of their late commander, at once combined to produce, and which they have indeed very generally excited.

From this picture let us endeavour to

turn the eyes of our readers; the contemplation of it would be too melancholy, did we not at the same time derive consolation from the reflection, that although the life of the hero who is the subject of it was comparatively short, his death was glorious. He fell into the arms of victory, and finished his course in a manner that will enroll his name in the annals of his country among those superior spirits who, at the call of honour and humanity, flew to succour the distressed, and ardently endeavoured to avenge the cause of violated royalty, and repress the horrors under which society groaned, in consequence of the most barbarous system of usurpation, tyranny, fraud, rapine, and aggression, that ever before devastated or destroyed the nations of the European world.

Funeral orations were in ancient times a tribute to the memory of heroes that was always paid by that polished people the Athenians, and, subsequently, by the Romans. In these eulogiums, the history of the deceased was developed, his actions recorded, and his virtues placed in every amiable, in every exalted point of view, in which it was possible for ingenuity, stimulated sometimes by friendship and sometimes by consanguinity, to place them. From these florid declamations much information was unquestionably to be gathered; but they are complained of, both by Cicero* and Livy,† for abounding too much with panegyric, and therefore being the means of falsifying historical details.

In this country, it is not the custom for friends or relatives publicly to lament, or to commemorate; therefore, with respect to posthumous praise, more impartiality reigns. Characters are, through the medium of the press, more correctly delineated, and the superstructure of history is by this mean founded on the basis of truth.

Adapting, therefore, our present observations to the subject of this memoir, we must state, that his character was too conspicuous, his course too brilliant, and his loss is too generally lamented, to suffer that literary tribute which is always paid to exalted merit to be, even for an hour, withheld. Already, from the source above alluded to, have accounts of his life, lamentations for his death, and tributes to his memory, issued in a variety of forms. These the avidity of the public, in the first instance, demanded; and the respect of his friends, in the second, supplied. We therefore, in pursuing the same course, have little more to do than, from the variety of materials which we observe are accessible to us, to collect the most prominent of those circumstances, the records of which are now floating on the stream of time, and, arresting their progress toward the gulf of oblivion, blend them together, and compose for our departed hero a literary monument that will, we hope, convey his remembrance to posterity with some degree of correctness.

In this arduous pursuit, which, impelled by some knowledge of the genius of the father, and also by that patriotic pride which, as we have before observed, occasions us to exult in the fame of the son, we are ready to confess, that we have not only taken this opportunity to avail ourselves of those memorials which the overflow of individual respect has produced, but also to congratulate his relatives and ourselves that his fame does not rest entirely upon those, but is still more firmly established by public documents, which, as traits of professional sensibility and national applause, equally conspicuous and honourable, we shall consequently quote.

To recur one degree in the ancestorial line of our lamented general Sir John Moore, we must, after observing that he was a native of Scotland, a part of the united kingdom whose sons have, during the last and the present centuries, so frequently distinguished themselves by their eminence in Arts and Arms, still further state, that his grandfather, the Rev. Charles Moore, resided at Stirling, where he was a minister of the established church. To speak of the clergy of Scotland in general, is to name a body of divines equally conspicuous for their piety, their learning, and their morals, for those talents that adorn, and those virtues that blandish life. Among these, Mr. Moore was revered for the simplicity of his manners and the integrity of his heart, which rendered his character, like that of many of his countrymen, in a considerable degree patriarchal.

The father of our hero, the late Dr. John Moore, was born in the year 1730. He received the rudiments of his classical education in the manse of his sire; whence he was, however, sent for some time to an adjacent school, and

* In Bruto. † Lib. 8.

thence removed to the university of Glasgow.

As he advanced in years a profession became necessary; and that impulse which has obtained the appellation of genius directed him to the study of the chirurgical and medical sciences, which were there combined, and for the practice of which his college pursuits had peculiarly qualified him. In the year 1747, having left Scotland, probably on account of the recent troubles, he became a surgeon's mate in the army then serving in Flanders; in which situation he remained until the general peace in the year 1748. In consequence of his being, by this termination of hostilities, discharged from military duty, he came to London, where he resumed his medical studies. He afterwards travelled to Paris, where he was appointed surgeon to the household of the Earl of Albemarle, the English ambassador, with whom he returned to England; and after practising some time in his native country, finally settled in London.

Early in life, Dr. Moore became united to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Simson, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow. By this lady, whose character is extremely amiable, indeed exemplary, he had one daughter and five sons; the eldest of whom, John, is the subject of this Memoir.

This excellent officer was born at Glasgow about the year 1762, and, like his father, received his education in that city: so that his attachment to his native place may be deemed hereditary.

Dr. Moore, though singular in his mode of thinking, and, we believe, not an absolute enthusiast with respect to the infallibility of the medical profession, was yet esteemed by all who knew him, as a gentleman of unbounded skill, though of contracted practice. In fact, he was much more popular as a sagacious traveller, a man of letters, and an agreeable writer, than as a physician; though in the latter character he was by some families not only consulted and depended on, but loved and esteemed as a friend.

Among his patients, many of whom were of the highest classes of society, the late Duchess of Argyle had such a reliance upon his professional skill and general knowledge, that she requested he would accompany her son, the late Duke of Hamilton (who seemed to have in his constitution a strong affection toward a pulmonary consumption, the disease of which his brother had died), in his tour to the continent, in the situation of his governor and superintendant of his health.

Dr. Moore undertook this important charge, and, during the course of five years, administered to the health and inspected the conduct of that young nobleman; and, whatsoever might be the advantages the individual might receive, in the course of his travels, from his tutor's care and attention, into which it is not necessary here to inquire, it is certain, that there never was a tour that, when it assumed a literary form, produced half the local and moral information, and, consequently, half the entertainment to the public. The ingenious writer, without troubling himself or his readers with any deep reflections or abstruse disquisitions respecting the objects that he describes, places them in new points of view, dresses them in a diction most admirably adapted to their discrimination, and, from a combination of the useful with the agreeable, has produced a variety of scenes, and detailed a variety of events, local observations, &c. which either attract the fancy, or lay strong hold of the feelings, and, therefore, are either extremely amusing or highly interesting.

Combining all the circumstances alluded to, it was of peculiar advantage to the subject of this Memoir, that he had in this excursion the happiness of attending his father; because under paternal inspection, while his ideas were expanded, his morals were preserved.

In the course of this tour, he had opportunities afforded him of acquiring a thorough knowledge of, and facility in speaking the languages of the continent; of being introduced into the most polished society; of forming an estimate of men, of manners, and opinions: influenced by his able instructor, he was taught to consider Europe as *a large academy*, and, of course, derived improvement from every change of situation. We have often reflected, that this desultory kind of education, these peregrinatory studies, in the course of which the pupils, like the disciples of the peripatetic philosophers,

"Find tongues in trees; books in the running brooks;
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing;"

is most admirably calculated to become

the precursor of a military life: it awakens comparative reflections; adapts both the constitution and the habits of mind to sudden changes of situation; sometimes brings the youth acquainted with difficulties, and even with dangers; infuses the germ of philosophical experience into his intellectual system; and, above all, familiarizes him to the sphere of life, and the customs and manners of the people with whom, or against whom, he is in future destined to act.

This initiation of Mr. John Moore, therefore, as we have observed, in a great degree smoothed the passage toward the profession of which he afterwards became so conspicuous a member and so great an ornament. He, consequently, entered the army early in life; his ardour surmounted those difficulties which always occur to the *tyro* in every undertaking; his talents facilitated his progress; and as he possessed the patronage of two of the principal families* in Scotland, his military promotion was, what may be termed, rapid.

After passing through all the intermediate degrees, he, at length, became lieutenant-colonel of the 52d regiment of foot; in 1801, he obtained the colonelcy of the same; and, in 1802, was promoted to the rank of major-general. At this period we also learn that he was in the honourable situation of a representative for a district of Scotch boroughs† in the British Parliament.

To recur to the active services of the late General Sir John Moore, we must observe, that the first opportunity that was afforded him for the display of his military talents, was in the expedition to Corsica. At this island he was employed in various situations. He was first deputed to inquire into the state of the country: in this arduous disquisition he was joined with Major Koehler; and these officers executed their task so much to the satisfaction of their commander-in-chief, that he acted entirely upon their representation.

At the siege of Calvi, June 19, 1795, a variety of impediments occurred; the resistance was commensurate to the fury of the attack; the effusion of blood was great; notwithstanding which, he entered the town at the head of the English grenadiers; and such was their ardour, that they carried every thing before them. Lieutenant-general Stuart, who commanded the rear, who had from an eminence witnessed the scene of glory in which his countrymen had been engaged, in the enthusiasm of that victorious moment, threw himself into the arms of Lieutenant-colonel Moore, in the presence of the conquerors, while the air resounded with their joyful acclamations.*

Before the commander-in-chief left the island, which he did to the regret of all the inhabitants, he recommended Lieutenant-colonel Moore, now invested with the rank of adjutant-general, as a proper officer to succeed him. In this situation, the new commander is said to have performed what was deemed no very easy task, namely, to have acquired and enjoyed the confidence of the natives. He was, however, soon after recalled: a circumstance which has been thought very fortunate, both with respect to his feelings and to his fame.

Soon after his return to England, he was, by the Duke of York, who seems to have been impressed with a high opinion of his military talents, selected to serve under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in that important expedition to the West Indies which arrived at the island of Barbadoes early in the year 1796. Here he obtained the rank of brigadier-general; and, connected with his friend Brigadier-general Hope, reduced the island of St. Lucia; which, after he had repulsed the enemy, who made a sally from the *Vigie*, surrendered to the British arms, May 25, 1796.

After a campaign in the West Indies, which has, upon the whole, been generally deemed successful, Brigadier-general Moore returned to Europe, with his commander-in-chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Of this truly excellent officer he obtained the full confidence; and therefore he was by him selected to second him in the expedition to Holland. The Dutch evacuated the Helder, August 28, 1799: but although this was a splendid, it ultimately proved a fruitless attempt to rescue the ancient ally of this kingdom from the unjust domination of France. In the

* Those of Argyle and Hamilton.

† Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles.

* The general, in his despatch announcing this event, which happened August 10, 1795, enumerates the services of Lieutenant-colonels Moore and Wauchope, Captain Serecold of the navy, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon-shot, and many other officers.

course of this service, he was slightly wounded in the attack upon the English, September 10, 1799, a few days antecedent to the arrival of the Duke of York.

The next public duty to which the active life of Major-general Moore was devoted, was the expedition to Egypt. In this most arduous service he had, indeed, a more extensive sphere of action, and, consequently, a more ample scope afforded him to establish his character as an able and excellent officer. The duty, like the climate, was in some degree new to the British forces. Military tactics must vary with atmospheric variations and local circumstances; they must be adapted not only to physical, but to moral, nay to adventitious causes and exigencies. Of his being possessed of every requisite necessary to constitute a soldier, concomitant to these observations, he, at the period when he commanded the disembarkation of our troops, displayed the most irrefragable proofs. His systematic regulation when he marshalled his men on the sandy plains of Alexandria, was considered as such a master-piece of generalship, that it is said to have elicited the praise even of Buonaparte himself: but as the conduct of his eulogist was soon after the subject of universal execration, we are of opinion, that our lamented hero would have disdained to borrow fame from his commendation.

In the battle of Aboukir, which occurred four days after the French had, in the vain ostentation of republican rhodomontade, issued orders to their troops to drive the English into the lake of Maadie, it is well known, that those vain-glorious and presumptuous boasters were defeated in every direction. But if the action was fatal to them, it was, in one point of view, equally so to this country; for although victory perched upon the British standard, it was, in the fall of the gallant commander-in-chief, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, almost thought to be too dearly acquired. In this battle, Major-general Moore was, while leading the reserve with his usual intrepidity, also wounded. Yet notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, his spirit may be said to have burst its corporeal bandages; for immediately after he is represented as having been employed in the siege of Cairo, and upon the surrender of that important city, nominated to escort the French troops to the place of their embarkation; in consequence of which the English conquerors were left in full and undisturbed possession of Egypt.

On the return of General Moore to England, his majesty, sensible of the importance of his services, and of his meritorious sufferings, their result, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and the order of the Bath. At this period, he was constantly employed on the staff of the army, and commanded at Shorncliff, in Kent: a situation at all times important, but then rendered most particularly so to him, by his having before him the hostile operations of the enemy's coast, and being actually in view of one of their camps.

If the expedition to Sweden, where he had the chief command, had not that satisfactory termination which the political sensibility of the nation expected, its failure is believed to have proceeded from circumstances that he could not direct, and events which he could not controul.

The transactions that have occurred in Spain are too recent, the records of them have been read with too much avidity, and the impression which they have made upon the public mind is too indelible, to render a detail of them necessary in this brief notice.

When contemplating an individual memoir, if the mind is induced, by florid description and literary excursion, to wander over too wide a field, it frequently, as images crowd upon it, loses sight of the principal object. We know, that the retreat of the army commanded by Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore has been compared to that of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon in ancient, and that of Moreau in modern times: the former, it has been truly said, conducted his troops through the territories of a cowardly and effeminate people; while the latter traversed a country inhabited by one of the most warlike nations in the universe: yet although these are, generally speaking, the great and distinguishing features of these two celebrated retreats, that which was so recently effected by the late General Moore most essentially differs from either, in its grand principles, namely, first, that of requiring, from local and military circumstances, far greater skill, and being attended with far greater difficulty and danger:

secondly, in its being effected through a continual series of warfare, and ended by a decisive and glorious victory: thirdly, it differs from both in the harassed state of the retreating army, abandoned by its allies; and, fourthly, in the force and situations of the enemy. Upon all these circumstances we could observe, were we inclined to classical and historical comparison: but this, as it would in some instances be unpleasant, we rejoice to find is by no means necessary. Yet as this well-conducted retreat of the British troops, and subsequently their glorious conquest of a French army in number greatly their superior (events astonishing in themselves, and strongly indicative of national heroism and national perseverance), will, one day, most unquestionably form prominent features in the history of this country, indeed in those of Spain, of France, and of Europe, we shall, in order to preserve materials which may be important to future writers, quote an interesting, and, we believe, correct detail of those particulars to which we have alluded, said to have been communicated by an officer attached to the British army during the whole of that awful period.

"The whole of the retreat, from the rapidity of it, from the badness of the roads, from the frequent want of provisions, and from the inclemency of the weather, was extremely harassing; as far, however, as Villa Franca, the troops kept very well together. From Villa Franca to Lugo, nearly seventeen leagues (a league is rather more than four English miles), the army marched, it may be said, almost without halting; at least they halted only for a few hours; the cavalry were only twenty-six hours in effecting it; out of which time they were twenty two hours on horseback: this occasioned great straggling in the infantry, and the loss of an immense number of horses to the cavalry. The enemy's cavalry constantly hung on the rear-guard, and made prisoners great numbers of the stragglers. In some cases they either shot or stabbed them. Whenever the army halted to rest, a skirmish generally ensued, which, of course, added greatly to the fatigues of the rear guard, and indeed the army in general; for a skirmish was generally soon followed by a movement of the whole. On arriving at Lugo, Sir John Moore found his army in such a complete state of disorganization, that a halt was absolutely necessary; a brisk skirmish having taken place the day after his arrival here, Sir John concluded it was the forerunner of an attack on the following day, and on the 7th of January he took up a position with his army, in which, on the 8th, he expected the enemy to give him battle. But, it is supposed, from their not feeling themselves strong enough (although they had a considerable number of infantry up, as was easily seen, the armies being posted on opposite hills in sight of each other), they declined it. On the night, therefore, of the same day, the army again commenced their retreat; and from hence to Corunna, the straggling became excessive. The men were almost worn out when they commenced their march; in many instances they had wanted provisions; some regiments had even received no bread for one, two, or three days; the roads were ancle deep in mud, and nearly half of the soldiers were without shoes. Many were falling sick from these causes, and from their having been constantly exposed to the bad weather; and there were no means of bringing these poor fellows on. The consequences of all this were, that every house and every village on the road became full of these poor wretches. Threats and entreaties on the part of the cavalry that formed the rear-guard were equally in vain. Whether they died by the road-side, or by the hands of the enemy, they said, was the same to them, and some thousands were consequently left to their fate.—(Lieutenant-general Fraser's division suffered most particularly, in consequence of having marched from Lugo, eight leagues on the road to Vigo, where it should seem as if the army were first intended to embark, and where every arrangement was made for that purpose, and which determination was, it was supposed, given up on account of the badness of the roads for artillery.)—The loss in this way is said, during the retreat, to have amounted to four or five thousand. No words can describe the scenes of misery that presented themselves. Men, women, and children, worn out with fatigue; some actually dead, and others dying by the road-side, and many sharing the same fate in houses, whilst at every ten yards horses and mules dead and dying presented themselves. These evils might possibly, in a great measure, have been prevented, had the retreat been less rapid; had the roads

in the mountains been broken up, so as to impede the march of the enemy; had the engineers succeeded in destroying the bridges, in doing which they failed in most instances; and had the strong passes been disputed. This, however, is only matter of opinion; and the information received by Sir John Moore respecting the force of the enemy must have decided him in his movements. He was himself indefatigable; he had great difficulties to contend with; and, whatever were the misfortunes of the army, it may be with truth asserted, that his great anxiety was to do that which he thought would most contribute to secure its re-embarkation, which was, of course, become his sole object from the commencement of his retreat.

"With respect to the force of the enemy following the army, great differences of opinion were entertained. Some thought it but inconsiderable; whilst others, who knew the French better than to suppose they would trust a small corps in a mountainous country, thought otherwise. The statements of the prisoners were, that two corps d'armee, under Soult and Junot, advanced from Carrion and Saldanha; whilst Ney, with his corps, accompanied by Napoleon in person, advanced from Madrid. Some asserted, there was a fourth corps following Junot. A corps d'armee consists of from 20 to 25,000 men; some are even stronger. Ney's was 30,000, of which 10,000 were of the Imperial guard. Their cavalry, it was supposed, amounted to nearly 10,000. Ney's corps, however, was thought not to have advanced further than Benavente, and to have detached the force at present marching into Portugal. So that the number altogether following the British was probably from 30 to 35,000 men; the British army did not amount to 20 or 22,000 effective and fit for duty, even at Astorga. On the retreat, they were considerably reduced, as before stated; and Major-general Alten, with 4,000 men, had been detached by Orense to cover the flank of the army in retreating, and embark at Vigo. So that on the arrival of the British at Corunna, the effective force could not have exceeded 12 or 13,000 men. No support whatever could possibly be expected from the Marquis de Romana and his army, or rather armed mob: he passed the British rear-guard at Astorga, with, it was said, upwards of 20,000 men, and marched upon Orense. How little the British trusted to the exertions of this force, is to be discovered by its being thought necessary to send General Alten by nearly the same route. In effect, nothing could be hoped for from the Spanish army; and it was very early perceived how much government had been deceived by the representations respecting it, and the state of the country in general.

"The day following that on which the army reached Corunna, a sharp skirmish took place at the bridge of Burgo, where the reserve was posted under Major-general the Hon. E. Paget. On the same evening he retired, and took up a position about two miles in front of Corunna, to which General Sir David Baird's and General Hope's divisions advanced. General Fraser, with his division, was posted to protect the right of the whole, and rather in the rear; and the reserve, the next day, were quartered in cottages in the rear of General Sir David Baird and General Hope. The cavalry and artillery had commenced embarking, leaving a few men only for picquet duty, and two brigades of guns. On the 15th, a general attack on the British outposts took place, probably for the sake of drawing out the army, and observing their position and force; which might be easily done, as the heights occupied by the enemy immediately commanded those on which the English were. In consequence of this affair, a general attack was expected early on the following day; but no movements were visible in the enemy's lines, to the great surprise of all. The attack was the more to be expected, because an English woman arrived in the town, who had been a prisoner with the French army. She brought a message, she said, from General Junot to Sir John Moore, to say that he was arrived with the army from Portugal. About one o'clock a general bustle was perceived; and shortly after the outposts were forced, and a heavy discharge of artillery commenced. Every one immediately saw that a general attack was at hand, and the whole army was accordingly drawn out;* whilst the French artillery were answered by the British, but not with such effect as

* "The reason why the attack commenced so late, was afterwards discovered to have been owing to the French waiting for a reinforcement of 7,000 men and eight pieces, which arrived on the morning of the 16th.

might be wished for; owing, in the first place, to the commanding position of the French; in the second, to the principal part of the British guns having been embarked, and their places having been supplied by Spanish, for which, through some mistake, there was a want of proper ammunition. The British infantry, however, were regardless of this superiority of the enemy, whose attack was chiefly directed against Sir David Baird's division, where was the weak part of the British line, and against which they advanced in three columns, two of which were very strong. To these were opposed the 4th, 26th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, and the guards. Nothing could exceed their gallantry, in receiving and repelling the attack. The enemy were soon driven from the hill occupied by the British, up which they had in part advanced, and were followed half way up that occupied by themselves, where their guns were posted; at which the 50th and 42d immediately dashed, and which were saved only by being withdrawn.

"A village at the foot of a hill, full of French infantry, was three times attacked by the 50th, supported by the guards, and at length carried with immense slaughter to the enemy, and not without a loss to the 50th of two majors and three lieutenants, with nearly a hundred men killed, and several officers and a considerable number of men wounded.* On the right of this village the 52d and rifle corps had been engaged, and had actually followed the enemy up the hill. The British left, being very strongly posted, had not been attacked, otherwise than by a cannonade. In the evening, however, the 14th foot posted there, finding the French had occupied a village in their front in considerable force, gallantly dashed into it with the bayonet, and drove them from it. Night coming on put an end to this affair, in which the enemy were decidedly defeated in their purpose of turning the British right, and with a loss infinitely greater than that of their opponents. The advance of the British remained nearly a mile in front of the position they had occupied previous to the attack: a fact which must speak for itself, and which is in as little danger of controversion as of contradiction.

"However, leaving this to its fate, it must, to continue this disastrous tale, be observed, that of the actual loss of the British in it, no correct account can probably ever be received. It is supposed to have amounted to 7 or 800, or even more. That of the enemy was considerably greater. The army commenced its retreat for embarkation at eleven o'clock that night, bringing off all such of the wounded as were in a state to be moved. The others, with the French wounded, remained on the field.

"Sir John Moore received his wound during the heat of the action, when near the 50th regiment. It was from a cannon shot in the left breast, which laid it open and shattered his shoulder. He fell immediately from his horse, and did not alter a muscle of his countenance; but coolly looking at the wound, remarked, that assistance was useless; and desired an officer standing by, who had proffered it, to send to General Hope—Sir David Baird, the second in command, having been previously wounded. Sir John was soon after carried off the field in a blanket, by six soldiers. While thus conveying to his quarters, he inquired if the enemy were repulsed; and on being informed they were, he said, 'I am happy—it is of little consequence whether I live or die.' After his arrival at Corunna, he gave some directions as to his papers, &c.; and he remarked, that he had always served zealously, and he hoped his country would approve of what he had done; and that he should die as he had always wished to do. He soon after observed, that he felt so strong, he feared his sufferings would last long; but in less than three minutes from that time he breathed his last. It is remarkable, that his perfect composure of countenance, and calmness of manners in conversation, never forsook him; although his sufferings, as was evident to all around him, must have been very great. He died as he had always lived, a truly gallant and brave soldier."

This character the various enterprises in which he had been engaged will

* "During the battle, one of the imperial eagles was taken by the 50th regiment. They are made to screw into a short pole, and correspond with our standards. When in danger of being lost they unscrew them, and they are easily hidden or made away with. It is a curious circumstance, that at the battle of Vimera this regiment took a pole; and at that of Corunna, an eagle.

accurately discriminate, and the general activity of his life will fully evince. Though behaving with the greatest tenderness and humanity toward his men, he is still said to have been a complete disciplinarian: propensions and qualities by no means incompatible. As he was enthusiastically devoted to the military profession, he gave a proof of his attention to its minutiæ, by the pains he took to form the 52d regiment, of which he was colonel. Under his inspection, this corps was, through the whole line, considered as a *pattern:* its discipline and manœuvres studied as principles; and its whole system deemed the perfection of military science.

Of the professional merits and exalted character of the late Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, there has been, there can be, but one sentiment; a sentiment which is, as has been observed, very generally felt, and which has excited the keenest sensations of sorrow for his fall. How this unfortunate event has affected his brave companions in arms, and in what manner his loss was deplored by the commander-in-chief, will, in the first instance, be seen by the following statement by Lieutenant-general Hope; and, in the second, by the general orders annexed to this Memoir, which are peculiarly interesting, as they contain an abridged history and character of the hero who is the subject of them. General Hope, who dates his orders January 18, 1809, from on board his majesty's ship AUDACIOUS, off the coast of Spain, observes, that

"He knows that it is impossible, in any language he can use, to enhance the esteem or diminish the regret that the army feels in common with him for its late commander. His career has been unfortunately too limited for his country, but has been sufficient for his own fame. Beloved by the army, honoured by his sovereign, and respected by his country, he has terminated a life devoted to her service by a glorious death, leaving his name as a memorial, an example, and an incitement to those who shall follow him in the path of honour: and it is from his country alone that his memory can receive the tribute which is its due."

This offering of tribute has in some degree commenced, as will be seen in the second document to which we have alluded.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

"In this view, the commander-in-chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer, for their instruction and imitation.

"Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt that a perfect knowledge and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station.

"In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others.

"Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

"Thus Sir John Moore, at an early period, obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

"In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a pre-

ferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the commander-in-chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

"The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

"During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him the post of honour; and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance he pointed the way to victory.

"His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and the commander-in-chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.

"By order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief,

"HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-gen.

"*Horse-guards, Feb.* 1."

A most interesting account of the dying moments of our lamented hero, which seems to have been written from the heart of one of his surviving friends, and which will force its way to the hearts both of his friends and his enemies (we mean, the enemies of his country), was given in our last *Obituary*, page 83; to which we have only to add, that he died in his forty-seventh year, and was unmarried. His mother, who has lost her eldest son at a period when he was fuller of glory than of years, we understand, resides at Cobham, in Surrey. One of his brothers, Captain Graham Moore, a distinguished naval officer, had the honour, as commodore of the fleet, to convoy the royal family of Portugal to the Brazils; another is chief clerk in the office of the secretary at war; the others are in the most respectable professions, one of which is, we think, the chirurgical. He has also, we believe, left a sister, a very amiable lady.

It is impossible for us to conclude this short Memoir, written, as it will be observed, upon the spur of the occasion, without a wish that it may stimulate some author, who has more genius and more leisure, to extend our contracted observations, and to give to the public the history of an officer who did so much honour to his profession and to his country. Works of this nature are, of all literary effusions, the most useful, because they may be termed the germs from which heroes rise and flourish. Leaving the machinery of HOMER out of the question, the examples he affords of military talents have stimulated the youth of all ages and nations; and many, while they have caught the warlike flame from his ideal characters, have, with still greater security, also formed their minds upon the *real* heroes whose lives PLUTARCH has detailed with so much taste and fidelity, and commented upon with so much learning and genius. M.

PROGRESS *and* RECESS *of the* SEA *in some* PARTS *of* ITALY.

IN the year 1722, St. Mark's-square, at Venice, was paved with flat stones. This pavement was about a foot and a half or two feet above the water's edge. The paviors, in digging some parts of the square, came to another pavement at the depth of five feet, consequently full three feet lower than the water. In several parts of Dalmatia remains of mosaic works are frequently discovered, all, more or less, over-run by the sea. On the other hand, in or about the year 1700, the sea above the Po washed the mountains of St. Basil, and at present is eleven miles from them. Aquileia and Ravenna, in the Roman times, were sea-ports. The ground has risen ten feet in the Paduan, between six and seven in the Veronese, between seven and eight in the duchy of Modena, and even to fifteen or sixteen in the Parmesan or Placentin; and not less in Romania and Tuscany. These alterations M. Donati, indeed, attributes to the fragments of mountains which the many rivers and torrents in Italy are continually carrying down, and which must excite curiosity. "I have observed, adds he, that the gravel and heaps of stones increase both in quantity and bigness in an inverse proportion to the distance of them from the mountains."—*Istoria del Adriatica.*

THE ADVENTURES OF

MAHOMET, THE WANDERING SULTAN;

OR,

A SKETCH OF

MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 12.)

Chapter VII.

"I FIND," said Mahomet to himself, when he returned to his own apartments, "that Turkey is not the only country upon the face of the globe wherein a nod from a superior may consign even an innocent man to imprisonment. My subjects may probably complain, that they are oppressed by one tyrant; the Venetians fancy themselves much happier, subjected as they are to the inquisitorial inspection of three, and within the gripe of ten! This might lead me to inquire, whether the people would be much relieved who were rescued from a despotic, and placed under an oligarchical system. The Venetian seems to be a happy compound of all the tyranny, jealousy, severity, and oppression of the most absolute monarchy, divested of its activity and energy.

"It has formerly been more respectable; it has formerly directed its victorious arms against the crescent, and made the sultan tremble on his throne; nay, it has even conquered and possessed the metropolis of ours, of the eastern empire; and triumphantly displayed the sacred symbol, the Lion of St. Mark, on the temple of Sancta Sophia. What is it now? Enervated, enfeebled; in danger of becoming a prey to the cupidity of the first invader. What kind of picture does the interior of the state exhibit? The nobility, a race of beings far more numerous than opulent, shrouded from general observation, wrapped in the veil of their own dignity, keeping in a state of haughty seclusion from the people, seem to consider them as an inferior species; while these, divided into two classes, comprehending the votaries to avarice and the votaries to dissipation, oppressed by their rulers, lying at the mercy of spies and informers, dare not even express their disapprobation of the cabals, parties, and faction which divide the higher orders, and, descending, spread their baleful influence over the whole system, through the whole city—a city whose only security appears to arise from the weakness of the surrounding states, and which, from the experience I have had, seems to be a place in which, if a stranger is in no immediate danger from its politics, his liberty may suffer from the too active energy of its police, and his morals from the contagious effluvia of its licentiousness: in conclusion, it is a place with which I have reason to be disgusted, and from which I am resolved to fly as fast as possible."

While the domestics of Mahomet were, the next day, making preparations to enable him to carry this design into effect, he had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Pedro. This young man seemed to have formed an attachment to the sultan, and now came to invite him to his father's villa, a few miles from Verona, but still in the territories of the Venetian republic: "an old man," added Pedro, "who, although continually lamenting the loss of one of his children, will be, perhaps, in some small degree, relieved from his sorrow, if, from his sympathetic feelings, he can afford either advice or assistance to a cavalier, who has, like himself, been a sufferer from the cruelty and impetuous passions of the Marquis de Orellan."

"In what shape has your father been a sufferer from the marquis?"

"Alas!" continued Pedro, "the story of our domestic woe is long and melancholy: I will therefore briefly state the outline of it. I had a sister lovely as the Venus of Titian: she was so unfortunate as to captivate both the marquis and his son, Count Claudio. The father's libertine passion forced her into the arms of the latter. They were married, and, to avoid his cruel persecution, fled from Venice: but whether she yet exists, whether I shall ever again behold my beloved Zulima"——

"Zulima!" exclaimed Mahomet, with astonishment: "Was Zulima your sister?"

"She was, I hope she is," answered Pedro: "but inform me," he continued, "for as you came from Constantinople you may probably have heard, although dead to her family, does she still exist?"

"A person of her name, a Venetian, certainly does," said Mahomet: "let

me defer any further communication upon this subject until we arrive at your father's villa."

"Then I hope," returned Pedro, "you will so far yield to my impatience as to begin your journey directly."

Mahomet immediately complied: they left Venice in a few hours; and when they arrived upon the terra firma, travelling with rapidity toward the mansion of Zanchio, the thoughts of Mahomet turned upon the scenes that had occurred since he had left his throne. Having now an opportunity, he weighed the good and evil in an impartial balance, and found he had more reason to be pleased than disgusted with his transformation. Though placed, by his birth, upon the very apex of human grandeur, there was something in the mind of the sultan which shrunk from the glare of an elevated station, and led him rather to repose, to luxuriate in the freedom he now enjoyed, of making observations upon the middle ranks of life, upon those classes of society which neither ascended to the height nor sunk to the base of the political column, than to fatigue himself with climbing the magnificent staircases of palaces, or with really, or even mentally, descending to the habitations of the lowest order of beings, except it was with a view to relieve the distress of the latter. He had often reflected, and his present situation renewed those reflections, that, however different the senators of Venice, the members of the conclave, and the members of the divan, might be in appearance, they were, when viewed with the eye of accurate observation, exact counterparts of each other; and that, in fact, the same passions operate in all despotic governments, whether that despotism has for its instruments any of those venerable assemblages of persons, and for its central wheel a doge, a pope, or a sultan; or whether it is simple, like the tyranny of the sophy. Therefore, although the manners of the great reflect, as in a mirror, the exact likeness of each other, mentally personified, still it was the opinion of Mahomet, that there was in every country a race of people, extending from those just below opulence to those just above indigence, who were, in their several branches, the depositaries of the virtue, the honour, the genius, and the religion of their nations.

While the mind of Mahomet was employed in such cogitations as these, that of Pedro was occupied by reflecting upon his extraordinary taciturnity; and at length, thinking that he had enjoyed it to its height, he ventured to direct his attention to some august vestiges of ancient magnificence, which added the picturesque elegance of art to the natural beauties of the prospect before them.

Mahomet, who was by no means deficient in taste, was pleased to observe those objects which were pointed out to him by his companion; and so particularly attracted by the ruins of a temple which stood near the top of a hill, whose gentle acclivity was enchantingly variegated by an intermixture of columns, dilapidated arches, and obelisks, with plantations of the vine and olives, that he ordered the carriage to stop while he spent a few minutes in the contemplation of the sublime scenery with which it was environed.

It was here the sultan observed the exact prototype of those glowing landscapes of which the Italian school had produced so many inimitable specimens; the vivid blue of the sky, the purple and fiery-tinted clouds, the brilliancy of every object heightened by the solar beam, which displayed to the greatest advantage the variety of marbles of which the fabric had been composed, and with the most animating touches brought forward the ornaments of the columns, architrave, cornices, and such parts of the roof as were still standing, produced an effect that enchanted him, but which would have been too glaring to have been long endured, had it not been softened and harmonized by the various tinted green of the plants which either clung to the stones, or were dispersed around with a seemingly artful combination, but which no art could have produced.

When Mahomet had expressed his admiration in terms almost as glowing as the scene before him, Pedro, in reply, observed, "If you, signior, are so struck with the splendor of this ancient building, which I must allow to be, with its concomitant appendages, sublime even in its ruins, I fear to direct your eyes a few paces to the right, because the humble object of your observation must unquestionably suffer from the comparison."

The eyes of the sultan, following the observation of his friend, were soon fixed upon a modern mansion of the purest

white materials, contrasted by a back ground of dark grey rock, which ascended to a considerable height. In the building, which consisted of a body and wings, the style of which exhibited an elegant specimen of architectural genius, symmetry and convenience seemed to be united with neatness; nor were they less conspicuous in the garden which adorned the front, or the ground and plantations encircling the premises, which, indeed, were laid out in a manner that denoted the refined taste of the owner. Cultivation seemed to smile on every side; a river descending from the rocks, while it intersected, added to the freshness and fertility of the demesne, as much as the falling waters appearing through the fantastic breaks of the foliage contributed to the beauty of the landscape.

As the carriage proceeded, "Whose house is that which we approach?" said the sultan.

"The worthy owner of it appears," returned Pedro; "and in him behold Zanchio Gastano, my father."

The family, who had from a distance observed a carriage drive down the declivity, had come to the door of the mansion. As soon as it stopped, Pedro leaped out, and was received in the arms of a man, not more respectable for his age than for the dignity of his person, and those traits of mildness and benevolence impressed upon his countenance. He was dressed in black silk, in the Venetian style; and his hair, silvered by the hand of time, flowed in ringlets upon his shoulders. A woman whose appearance was equally prepossessing, and a girl beautiful as the Madona of Raphael, also attended.

Pedro introduced his friend as a traveller of illustrious birth; and the hospitality with which the sultan was in the first instance received, was almost heightened into adoration when the family understood that he brought news of Zulima.

It was not merely his host, hostess, and their daughter, but several of the inhabitants of the vicinity, attracted by the extraordinary event of the arrival of a stranger, that gathered about him. He, however, was, by delicacy, forced to keep the patience of the former upon the rack until the latter withdrew. He then began the story of their long lost daughter, as he had learned it from her own lips, when he attended Achmet in his visit of condolence. The sympathetic feelings of the family silently followed him through part of his narration; but the grief of the mother burst forth unrestrained, when she understood that her daughter had been obliged to submit to the embraces of the sultan. Beliza mingled her tears with those of her parent, and joined in the asperity of execration with which the illustrious seducer of her sister was loaded.

Though the venerable Zanchio supported his sorrow with more dignity, the tear more than once rolled down his manly cheek, as a tribute to the misfortunes of his child.

While the family was thus agitated, and Pedro exultingly observing that the tyrant who had contaminated the honour of the house of Gastano was no more, the heart of Mahomet smote him. He saw his libidinous conduct placed in a more dreadful point of view than he had ever before beheld it. He looked upon himself as a libertine who had introduced the keenest anguish into the virtuous and respectable bosoms of persons by whom he was received with the most undisguised benevolence; and he almost wished the ground for the exultation of his fellow-traveller, Pedro, had been real; for, said he to himself, "little short of death doth the author of this calamity deserve."

However, as his present business was rather to alleviate the sorrow of others that reflect upon himself, he said to the weeping family, "My friends, dry your tears. I was the confidant of the late sultan; and you may believe me when I assert, that before he ceased to reign, he sincerely repented of the injury which he had done to the reputation of your daughter, as he was fully convinced that affection for his person had no share in her reluctant compliance with his desire.

"By his will, he left her at liberty to return to her native country; and with her freedom he bequeathed her an ample fortune. But although I am certain that, in your estimation, no fortune however large, no situation however brilliant, can compensate for a deviation from the path of virtue, you must by no means consider her dereliction in that point of view; because you need not be informed, that custom has, in my country, rendered such trespasses not only venial, but in certain situations commendable. I observe, that the rectitude of your principles is hurt at

my last assertion: therefore I must further add, in defence of the fair penitent, that although I am myself no advocate for the ebullitions of licentious passion, no admirer of those irregularities which the Arabian prophet allows to his disciples; yet if you consider, that your daughter, a captive, came an involuntary victim to the arms of the sultan, and that, attracted by her unparalleled loveliness, he, with more passion and less generosity than his character usually exhibited, took that advantage of her misfortunes which her captivity gave him, you must suffer her beauty to plead his excuse, at the same time that his conduct obliterates every trace of criminality from the character of Zulima; which I ardently, sincerely, devoutly hope will, by you, be considered as unsullied as her mind.

"Let, therefore, O my respectable friends! all the obloquy attached to this transaction be buried in the tomb, or shade the fame of Mahomet, and receive the lovely Zulima, who will soon arrive, into the bosom of her family; as she, having experienced those vicissitudes of fortune which, while they strengthen, purify the mind, having felt the afflictive stings of the untimely termination of mutual love, and the futility of pomp and magnificence to fill the void in the human heart, will unquestionably devote her attention to the smoothing and embellishing the remainder of her parents' days, to peace, to piety, and virtue."

"May that blessed end be attained!" returned Zanchio. "May the poignant shafts of distress which have flown around and pierced the bosom of my unhappy daughter, fall pointless to the ground when she is shielded by her parental roof! May her hours of sorrow cease, and her fluttering heart find consolation and security in the arms of her tender mother!

"The licentious life of her first enemy, the Marquis de Orellan, had long since attracted the attention of the Venetian senate: an event had just happened which has rendered him more particularly amenable to the strict but wholesome police of this country: therefore, finding that he could no longer reside here in safety, he has not only fled, but has sent orders to his stewards to dispose of his estates. The holy Virgin bestow upon us, in the purchaser of them, a neighbour less offensive to ourselves, less destructive to our domestic peace, and of the morals of the vicinity, than he hath been!"

Mahomet passed six days in the mansion of Zanchio; and had, from the elegant economy that reigned in the family arrangements, the refined hospitality and cheerful benevolence that marked the characters of the parents of Zulima, the fascinating loveliness of her sister, and the cheerfulness of Pedro, every hour more reason to adore the bounty of Providence for those blessings so liberally bestowed upon the middle rank of life: his admiration was still heightened, and if possible increased, by observing the harmony which seemed to subsist betwixt them and their neighbours; the reciprocal offices of kindness and service which they hourly rendered to each other; and the influence which the example of the inhabitants of this small village had upon the manners and the morals of the district.

"The bliss of these people, the family of Zulima," he said, in soliloquy, "would have been complete, no cloud would have obscured the mild radiance of their days, the current of their time would have glided smoothly on, had it not been darkened and impeded by the Marquis de Orellan and myself. He, acting the parts of a seducer and a tyrant, drove a lovely young woman and an amiable son to seek refuge in a foreign country, exposed to the danger of the ocean, and the still more imminent danger of piratical barbarians; and I, yet more a tyrant, a still more dangerous seducer, inconsiderately took advantage of female affliction, the cause of which I ought to have investigated, the consequences of which I ought to have combated. Had I, instead of the destroyer, become the protector of the virtue of Zulima, how much more ardent would have been the exultations of my heart upon the triumph of benevolence over passion, than they ever were in the evanescent enjoyment of those cold caresses and reluctant favours wrested in the hour of distress from the unguarded fortress of unprotected beauty."

During the time that the sultan passed at the mansion of Zanchio, the similarity of years and disposition betwixt him and Pedro produced an intimacy which soon ripened into friendship. When, therefore, in the course of their communications, the former, who had announced himself as a Greek, mentioned, that he had held an important

post at Constantinople, which he had resigned, being inflamed with a desire to view mankind upon a more enlarged scale; and that, consequently, with this intention he had travelled into Italy, and purposed to pursue his journey through several other countries; Pedro expressed a wish that he might become his companion. This was exactly the point at which the sultan aimed. He had already, in several instances, experienced the inconvenience of solitary peregrination: he therefore accepted his new friend's offer with rapture. Application was immediately made to the father and mother of this young man, and they, after some hesitation, acquiesced. Mahomet and Pedro, in consequence of their consent, set out for Venice, in order to make some necessary preparations for their journey.

A matter of the first importance also pressed upon the mind of the former. He was anxious to despatch orders to Constantinople for the speedy liberation of Zulima, and likewise to send some other private directions to Achmet. When he went to take his leave of Dorano, he hinted, that he was charged with commissions to the sublime porte of the utmost consequence. The merchant, impressed with an idea of the elevated rank of his visitor, and knowing that he could make the voyage in other respects advantageous to himself, readily undertook to execute his commands; and about the time that the sultan and his friend left Venice, embarked for Turkey, promising to conduct the lovely sultana to her native shore.

(To be continued.)

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE LATE *MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON,*

AUTHOR OF PAMELA, CLARISSA, AND SIR CHARLES GRANDISON.

(Never before published.)

No. XXIII.

Mr. Richardson *to Miss* Wescomb.

CAN my dear Miss Wescomb imagine it possible for her papa Richardson wilfully to slight and neglect a child that was ever so dear to him?

Engaged but too much in business, and the affairs upon me of so many families as Sir Charles Grandison put under my care, I intended, from time to time, to pay my duty to you and to your mamma; and just as I had determined the evening, you took flight for Enfield. From thence, I own, I did hope to hear from you (not surely for punctilio sake, but) to be certain that you were there.

Never, my dear Miss Wescomb, never again impute to slight my silence, should I by accident be silent longer than you wish. It is impossible it should ever be. But does not my amiable daughter feel a little consciousness on her own long silence, and forbearing to let me know how the sharper air of the country agreed with her beloved mamma, and think, on her awaking to her duty (may I presume to say?) to cover her own fault, my supposed.

For my own part, I was in hopes that I should by this time have been near ready to beg your acceptance of the last volume of a certain work; and had I not have had the honour of the letter before me, should have delayed writing till I had sent that. The Rapparees of Ireland have disconcerted me, and it will be still a fortnight at least before it *

No. XXIV.

Mr. Richardson *to Miss* Wescomb.

How does my dear, my amiable Miss Wescomb's heart flow to her pen, when she sits down to acknowledge, as favours received, the warm and indeed well-meant civilities she kindly gave the opportunity of conferring! Thank you, my dear love! thank ye, all my loves! In the name of every one of mine, as well as in my own, I thank you for the favour of your company the few days you passed with us at Parson's-green. Renew it, I beseech ye, as often in the year as possible. You see how free we were with you; that we did nothing for you out of our usual way. That love and friendship and freedom as to the dear girls of our own family, endeavoured, as I may say, to shine forth in our behaviour to you. In your mornings, how happy were all my eight girls with their maternal friend agreed; in the evenings, how united! I went and I returned, I was absent and present, just as my convenience led, and your favour induced. Which of us all went

out of our way to oblige? A good reason! There was but one inclination in us all, and we were all equally at home. And shall we not renew these solicitations, let me call them, as often as possible at Parson's-green? "Yes," you say, "and in town, at Enfield." Hush, my dear! not in town. Are we not father and mother? And though we insist not upon distinction for our years when together, yet surely good children will not expect turn for turn with their parents. Old folks must be humoured in their love of home, though ever so homely, as the saying is. It becomes young people innocently to gad; and when their parents live west, they east, who should submit, pray, to shorten the distance and make extremes meet but the children? Come, come, consider now, as ye will expect to be considered by children of your own (God send you all three happily in the way for them!) and you will allow the turn of my argument. What think you, my loves?

You very kindly, my dear Miss Wescomb, tell me, that you propose in the most material articles of your life to consult me. I never shall deceive or abuse your confidence; but I have such an opinion of your prudence, that I shall never be guilty of officiousness on these subjects. When I take advantage of this generous reliance, either by prescriptive opinion or proposal, except in the latter case something extraordinary should offer that as well your friends as you should approve of, then withdraw your favourable opinion of me: and yet with a true paternal love I wish to live, as I do with regard to two of my daughters, at least to see you happily married.

Your mamma has indeed a benevolent, a disinterestedly open heart: the more she is known, the more she is esteemed. I thank you for loving her. Love her but as she loves you. Her girls are truly good girls: I should love them (when they would let me know them) were they not my own. As they shall be found worthy of your esteem, pray favour them with it. We will spare sometimes one, sometimes another to you, as you will spare yourselves to us in return. But, my dear, we must restrain, if you will not, the warmth of your grateful heart; for do you not set a high value as a receiver on those kindnesses which as a conferrer you hold in no estimation? As for your amiable companions, why, pray, do you love them? Is it not because of their intrinsic merit? And think you that we are blind? I will talk proudly of ourselves. In lending you Polly, we conferred one obligation on you; on returning her, you conferred three on *us*.

And will the dear girls write to me separately? God bless them! but don't then say too much of obligation, when we were all so much indebted to them for their kind acceptance of our unofficious desires to engage and deserve their love.

Ay, madam, Mr. Edwards! Did I not tell you what a good man he is? "Love him!" Yes, you should own that you love him, where years and virtue join to give a sanction to a man's character; and it has the merit of condescension, mixed with a kind of filial reverence, in a young lady to say she loves such a young man as Mr. Edwards; and the rather, as he can join in all the innocent vagaries of cheerful youth. I hope, one day, in his company, to meet Mr. Bush at your delightful seat. He is now at Ember Court. I got him to excuse me to the great, because good, man there. I did not think myself well enough to attend him: then this is the time for receiving and adjusting bills; the place is damp; the weather not good: I am in a dozing supine way—wanted recess and quiet and freedom greater than I could have taken, though not greater than would have been allowed me, and is to every visitor of that hospitable mansion.

Many happy seasons attend you all, my dear good ladies! Allow me to subscribe myself, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your truly paternal friend and humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, 2*d Jan.* 1756.

Need I say that my wife and all mine join in the good wishes of the season.

No. XXV.

MY DEAR MISS WESCOMB,

WILL Monday, instead of Saturday next, be as agreeable to you and your three friends (remember, I say at the least three) to do us the favour of your companies? I am summoned to attend the choice of a master and wardens of the company I belong to on Satur-

day, and my vote is engaged for a particular friend. Our meeting is to be at one o'clock, and to dine afterwards; so shall not be able to be at Parson's-green so soon as I wish to be, though I were to decline dining with the new master, as I would chearfully do to be happy in your company on Saturday. If Monday is not convenient, be pleased to name any other in the same week, and you will oblige,

Madam,

Your faithful and affectionate friend, and humble servant,

July 5th, 1756. S. RICHARDSON.

Excuse blots and trembling fingers. My pen weighs a pound.

No. XXVI.

MY DEAREST MRS. SCUDAMORE,

JOY, joy, joy to you and your beloved consort!!!

I must defer the honour of wishing it to you in person till one day next week, yet long to attend you both, and your little friends, as you call them; though they never will be little to either of you.

I will give you the reasons why I cannot attend your good summons for Thursday next, when I attend you next week. Prescribe me, by half a line, the day most convenient for you, either next week or the week after, and you will oblige,

Dear madam,

Your most affectionate and faithful humble servant,

Sept. 7th, 1756. S. RICHARDSON.

No. XXVII.

A THOUSAND times I thank my good Mr. Scudamore and his dearest lady for their repeated invitations. I have visited the worthy Mr. Edwards. You were both, and your mutual happiness, the constant subject of our mid-day and evening toasts. My wife was with me. There's for you, madam! I have been intent, ever since my return, to find an opportunity to attend you both at Enfield; but for several days past have been labouring with a new malady, that makes travelling, though for so short a journey, inconvenient. As soon as I get the better of it, I will give myself the pleasure of felicitating you in person on the late happy and desirable event. Happy couple! In writing to one, I write to both; and am, with the affectionate respects and best wishes of all mine,

Good sir,

Dear madam,

Your faithful and obliged humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Oct. 4th, 1756.

No. XXVIII.

Sunday night (Dec. 5th), 1756.

How much has my dear Mrs. Scudamore abashed me by her very kind letter, which I found on my table this night, on my return from Parson's-green, when my grateful acknowledgments ought several days before to have waited upon her and her dear Mr. Scudamore, for their more than kind entertainment of me at their sweet recess! Wednesday I was engaged to meet gentlemen on material business; Thursday, Friday, after full employment at home, I was obliged to meet others at Westminster; and early on Saturday morning, on receiving undesirable news from Parson's-green, to set out thither. Every day intending to write to you my grateful sensibility for all your favours. Ought I not then to be abused on receiving first from you a letter of generous inquiry after me and mine?

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Scudamore, receive now, though late, my most grateful thanks for all your kindness to me! Thank for me, madam, good Miss Scudamore also, and Miss Jobson, for theirs. How much am I obliged to you all!

I found our two sick guests at Parson's green very ill. Miss Dutton, a worthy woman, a neighbour, a friend of long standing, we were before afraid was in the last stage of a consumption, brought upon her by the barbarity of the sordid husband of her only sister, with whom she lived, and who owes all he is worth in the world to her late father. Poor lady! she has comparatively been in heaven all the time she has been our guest. Your mamma, your sisters (thank you, madam, for the recognition of the dear relation), in whose benevolent and disinterested hearts exists a great part of my pride, have been truly tender of her and indulgent to her. They are never, when power is lent them, kind and friendly by halves. I found this poor lady weaker and worse than I had left her. My Sally also I found confined to her chamber

by a rheumatic disorder. Three of our servants had been ill, but were recovering.

But what still was more grievous, I found our worthy friend, Mr. Edwards, whom I hoped to be much amended, so much worse than when I left him, though then very ill, that his friend, every body's friend, Dr. Heberden, gives but little hope of his recovery. While the good man laments his quitting his own habitation and being, our just concern for him says, God restore him!

The moment he saw me yesterday, he inquired after your health and that of Mrs. Scudamore; and rejoiced in the account I gave of both, and of your mutual happiness; and was ever solicitous, ill as he is, for excusing his inability to comply with your joint invitations. He was particular also in his inquiries after Miss Righton, and the Gipsy by that name.

I told him I should write, owning that I have written before. He desired his sincerest compliments, and best wishes to you both.

My good wife was in tears on visiting poor Mr. Edwards, this afternoon, in his chamber. I paid him upon it the seventh visit of this day, and have but too much reason to join with her tender heart in apprehensions of his danger. Nor would I have come home this night, had not Alderman Gosling, on the badness of the day, come on purpose from town to fetch me.

You see, my beloved child, however faulty my wife and girl too generally are in visiting their dearest friends, especially where these friends are so happy as you are in yourselves, that they have now presented a good claim to your excuse. Continue to love them; they love you! I have an ardent wish to be known to your amiable sister, Miss Scudamore. They desire their best respects to you, and to your dearest and nearest friend. Mine repeatedly, in the most thankful manner.

Ever happy pair!

Your most affectionate (and let me say paternal) friend, and faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Bush is intitled to my best respects. Most sincerely he has them. Cannot I still be better known to a man so worthy, of manners so gentle, and of so enlarged a mind? Poor Mr. Edwards inquired after his health and his mother.

Be pleased to tell Miss Jobson, that my wife and girls say they all love her; and that if they did not, you yourself might be doubtful of their love to you.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT this moment, when the commercial genius of Great Britain is meditating a new and powerful alliance with the Spanish colonies in South America, the following intelligence, which is drawn from a scarce tract, may be acceptable to some of your readers. You will perceive how deeply its sagacious author was convinced that the true interests of both nations consisted in their strict union.

The author was Mr. Thomas Falkner, whose life had a singular destination. He was the son of a surgeon at Manchester, and manifested the most promising dispositions for the profession. When a student at St. Thomas's hospital, happening to become acquainted with the master of a ship bound to Cadiz, he went thither, and continued his voyage to Buenos Ayres. Here he fell sick, and was nursed by the Jesuits at their college; and they perceiving the great advantage which they would derive, in their missions, from possessing a brother so skilful in medicine and surgery, spared no pains to win his affections; and he at length entered into their college, and finally became a Jesuit. He now entered on his ministry among the Indians who inhabit the vast track of country between the River La Plata and the Straits of Magellan. His skill in the cure of diseases, and in performing chirurgical operations, together with his ingenious turn for mechanics, rendered his mission successful beyond example. He remained in this country near *forty years*; and was among the persons appointed by the Spanish government to make a survey of the coasts between the Brazils and the Terra del Fuego, Falkland Islands, &c. When the society of Jesuits was dissolved, he was sent back to Spain;

and after this long absence arrived in his native country.

After his return to England, he became domestic chaplain to Robert Berkeley, Esq. of Spetchley, near Worcester, a Roman catholic gentleman. There he amused his leisure by writing "A Description of Patagonia and the adjoining Parts of South America," quarto, printed at Hereford, 1774: it is accompanied by a map. He died, as Captain Colnett thinks, about the year 1781. Falkner possessed a very acute mind, much general knowledge; while his manners, from the tenor of his life, retained, in their simplicity and inoffensive singularity, somewhat of his Indian habits to the last.

His tract, extremely curious, is of great rarity. With a Jesuitical prescience, he has foretold the union that would take place between Great Britain and the Spanish colonies. The following extracts from the preface will not be read without considerable interest:—

"In order to shew that there are grounds for the conjecture, that at some future period of time the ENGLISH may be considered as *the most useful and desirable allies of the Spaniards*, and on whom they may rely with the greatest safety, it will be necessary for me to exceed the bounds of an introductory discourse; but the subject is interesting.

"If the mutual wants and common interests of the subjects of Great Britain and of Spain are considered in all their different relations to each other, and to other powers, it will appear, that *there are no two nations in the world to whom a perpetual alliance* would bring greater and more permanent advantages. The Spaniards are so convinced of this, that it has long been a proverbial saying among them, *Peace with England and war with all the world*: and Sir William Temple observes, that the Spaniards, in his time, *placed their hope in England, where their inclination carries them, as well as their interest.*

"Trade is an object to which the powers of Europe give great attention, and which ought to be considered as a principal bond of union between the *English* and the *Spaniards*; because the articles of commerce, that is, the overplus of the produce of Spain and the Spanish colonies, consists of things that are particularly wanting in Great Britain, or are absolutely necessary for carrying on the British manufactures, in their present degree of perfection. The wine, oil, and fruits of Spain cannot serve in barter for French manufactures, as the French have those commodities of their own growth; and they can be brought to no market in such quantities, and so much to the advantage of the Spaniards, as to Great Britain and Ireland. This trade might be extended; as there are many excellent sorts of wine, made in the interior parts of Spain, which might be exported, if the roads were opened and some inland duties taken off. The Peruvian bark, and many other medicinal drugs, are brought to us only from Spain or Spanish America. The wool, silk, cotton, cork, indigo, cochineal, logwood, cocoa nut, and other articles, are sent to England as far as possible in their first growth; so that the employment of the artificer, and the profit arising from his labour, centre in this kingdom.

"The Spaniards have hitherto taken more from England and her colonies than the amount of their exports, and the balance has been paid chiefly in silver; which supplies us with the current specie and the wrought plate, and supports the trade of the East India Company.

"It is difficult to guess *how far the trade may be extended to the benefit of both nations*: for we must imagine, that in such a vast country as South America, with such a variety of soils and climates, and in some parts abounding with minerals of every kind, new veins of commerce will frequently be discovered. The salt-petre, and the dried leaves of the tea-plant, may one day be exchanged for British manufactures, instead of draining this kingdom of the silver, with which those commodities are now purchased in Bengal and in China. There is scarcely any species of British manufactures but what is proper for the Spanish trade. The Spanish also take from the English great quantities of salted and dried fish; which contributes much to the support of those nurseries of seamen, the Newfoundland and British fisheries.

"The more this subject is examined, the more clearly it will appear, that the true commercial interests of the two kingdoms every way agree, or are reconcileable to each other. And nearly the same may be said in regard to the territories belonging to each kingdom; because there is no territory possessed by the one, that can in good

policy be an object of ambition to the other; for, excepting the rock of Gibraltar, there is not a spot of ground under the dominion of the King of Great Britain that a patriot King of Spain ought to wish for; and that fortress and the island of Minorca might be considered as store-houses for the Mediterranean trade, than as military stations.

"FRANCE is the power of which both nations ought to be jealous; an ambitious enterprising monarch, like Lewis XIV. *would be a most dangerous neighbour to both kingdoms.* The measures pursued by Oliver Cromwell, and by some of our kings, which raised France and sunk the power of Spain, *are now perceived to have been contrary to the true interests of the British monarchy.* Besides their common danger to be apprehended from France, the relative grandeur of England and of Spain depends on preserving the general balance of power between the states of Europe.

"An union, established between these two nations, would be the *safest barrier against any ambitious designs of the court of France*—it might be a kind of basis on which the liberty of Europe, that is, *the independency of the different powers*, might safely rest. For if those powers are convinced that the English do not desire to make conquests on the continent of Europe, nor the Spaniards to extend their dominion beyond the Pyrenean mountains, such a disinterested system will give weight to their joint negociations, and gain the confidence of other nations."

Here this excellent and judicious politician enters into a critical examination of some objections which may be started against a lasting alliance between England and Spain; and after he has detected their fallacy, and their mischievous principles to both nations, he concludes with the following sentence, conceived in the full spirit of prescient sagacity:—

"England has engaged in wars, and spent her sterling millions, on the most disinterested principles of heroism; there can, then, be no doubt, but that our brave countrymen would exert their strength in favour of a nation from whose *alliance and commerce* they would draw *great and perpetual advantages.*"

7th Feb. 1809. X. X.

ANECDOTES *relative to the* CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, *&c. of the* PEOPLE *of* BRITAIN.

From the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, 1066, *to the Death of King John,* 1216.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from page 29.)

———"To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

Ecclesiastical Affairs under King Richard

THE ecclesiastical affairs of England during the reign of Richard I. bore no equality to the *lion-hearted character* of this prince in other affairs. The fact is, the princes of Europe, at this period, were so governed by superstition and the superstition of their subjects, that with whatever potentate they quarrelled, they always endeavoured to keep clear of the pope. So that in a dispute between the archbishop and the monks of Canterbury, about building a new church at Lambeth, Innocent III. took the part of the monks, and publicly declared by a bull, "that no man should have any authority who did not revere and obey the apostolic see;" and by another bull, addressed to the king, he said, "He would not endure the least contempt of himself, or of God, whose place he held on earth, but would punish without delay, and without respect of persons, every one who presumed to disobey his commands, in order to convince the whole world that he was determined to act in a royal manner."

When these bulls were delivered (says a cotemporary historian, Gervas, in his Chronicle) to the king and the archbishop, they were terrified at the thunders of the church; and being convinced of the danger and vanity of resistance, they determined to obey.—This happened A.D. 1199, a little before the king's death.

Ecclesiastical Affairs under King John, A.D. 1200.

If the pope acted in a manner so imperious towards Richard *Cœur de Lion*, we need not be surprised to find him domineering with still greater insolence over his indolent, profligate, imbecile

successor, King John. Of his intentions to do this he gave an early instance, by bestowing, in the very beginning of this reign, the revenues of the vacant see of St. David's on the famous Girald Barry (commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis). This wanton invasion of the rights of the crown was the more provoking, as this Girald, on whom these revenues were bestowed, was one of the king's most open and inveterate enemies, and to which the pope was no stranger.

He followed this up by a bull, dated December 27, 1199, imposing the fortieth penny on all the clergy of England, containing many particular directions about the mode of levying this tax, all expressed in the language of supreme authority. This was the first attempt to impose a tax on the clergy of all nations, by the authority of the pope, as sovereign of the church. But King John was so far from resenting this intolerable insult upon the rights of his crown and the independency of his kingdom, that he voluntarily granted the fortieth part of his own revenues to the pope, and exhorted his barons to imitate his example.*

He afterwards appointed Stephen Langton archbishop of Canterbury, in spite of the king, the monks, and suffragan bishops; and though John remonstrated against this proceeding, desiring him to remember, "that the see of Rome derived more riches from England than from all the kingdoms on this side the Alps," the pope paid no regard to this; but told him, if he did not comply he would plunge him into still greater difficulties, and should in the end be entirely crushed by him, before whom every knee must bow, of things in heaven, of things on earth, and things under the earth.†

In the proportion as John's troubles came on, the pope increased in his insolent demands, till, at length, he deposed the king, and pronounced a sentence of excommunication against him, and all who should obey him or hold any intercourse with him, which continued for six years, and which to wipe off, as well as to prevent Philip, King of France, from conquering his dominions, he shamefully resigned his crown and dignity into the hands of the pope, through his legate Pandulph; which forms so disgraceful an era in the History of England.*

* Hoveden's Annals.

† Matt. Paris.

Innovations in the Doctrines of the Church.

Power of the Popes.

Though the popes went on increasing in power during every pontificate, each adding some new tenets or some new ceremonies to the former, it was not increased to its height till the time of Innocent III. in the thirteenth century, who by his resolution and intrigues proclaimed himself Lord of the universe, and that neither princes nor bishops, civil governors nor ecclesiastics, had any lawful power, in church or state, but what they derived from the pope. It was this pope who sent over Pandulph, his legate, to England, who made our King John (as we have before stated in his life) resign his crown into his hands, and who trampled under his foot, in a full congress of bishops and archbishops, the purse of money presented him by the king, as an emblem of the superior power and dignity of the pope. Even so late as the seventeenth century, Paul V. justified the murder of kings.

Sacrament.

The church history of this reign is remarkable for a delineation of the new doctrine of *transubstantiation*, which was established at a general council in the church of St. Saviour de Lateran at Rome, November, A.D. 1215, in which this new doctrine is established in the following strong terms: "The body and blood of Christ are contained really in the sacrament of the altar, and under the species of bread and wine; the bread being transubstantiated into the

* Though the power of the pope assumed great authority over the Christian princes of Europe, and every Englishman must revolt at the submission made by King John to the see of Rome; yet the power of the pope in those turbulent times often had its use—he was considered as the general reference of Europe, who did not profess to extend his own dominions, and therefore could not be supposed to be influenced by the lust of conquest. There were no alliances, likewise, between the different parts of Europe to support each other, in case of an attack, with a certain number of troops; and there was often a convenience in appealing to a mediator, who, by the terror of his bulls and anathemas, might say, "Your injustice shall extend no farther—I will take the oppressed under my protection" England was once saved by a similar intercession.

body of Jesus Christ, and the wine into his blood by the power of God." And for this wonderful miracle the following curious reason is assigned, "that we might receive of Christ's nature what he had received of ours." *

These and several other innovations, such as purgatory, praying to saints and angels, &c. &c. sufficiently show the darkness of this period, and the great incroachments the court of Rome had made on the civil and religious rights of mankind.

Marriage of the Clergy.

The marriage of the clergy was another great object of the church at this time to prevent, in order to detach the thoughts of its pastors from any other concerns but those of the church. In a great council held at Whitsuntide, A.D. 1108, at which King Henry I. presided, not less than ten canons were enacted to enforce the celibacy of the clergy. By these canons, all priests, even to the lowest order, are commanded to put away their wives immediately—not to suffer them to live on any lands belonging to the church—never to see or speak with them, except in cases of great necessity, and then in the presence of two or three witnesses; and those who put away their wives were to abstain from saying mass for forty days, and to perform such penances as their bishops thought fit to prescribe.—But those "*unhallowed wretches*" who refused to put away their wives were instantly to be deposed and excommunicated, and all their goods, together with the persons and goods of their wives, as in case of adulteresses, were to be forfeited to the bishop of the diocese.†

In the same council, laymen were not allowed to marry in the seventh degree of affinity. By this contrivance, the pope augmented the profits which he reaped from granting dispensations, and likewise those from divorces: for as the art of writing was then little practised, and parish registers were not then regularly kept, it was not easy to ascertain the degrees of affinity, even among people of rank; and any man who had money sufficient to pay for it might obtain a divorce, on pretence that his wife was more nearly related to him than was permitted by the canons.

In order the better to carry these injunctions into effect, the pope granted Cardinal De Crema a legantine commission for this kingdom; in consequence of which a fresh synod was called in London, where, among other canons, a vote passed for enacting still severer penalties on the marriage of the clergy. They were forbidden to have any women in their houses, besides their sisters, aunts, or those of whom there could be possibly no suspicion; and the cardinal, in a public harangue, declared "it to be an unpardonable enormity, that a priest should dare to consecrate and touch the body of Christ, immediately after he had risen from the side of a *strumpet*."*

But, most *mal à-propos* for the cardinal, the night after that he had thundered out this anathema against the married clergy, the officers of justice breaking into a disorderly house in the Borough, found the cardinal in bed with a common harlot.† This detection, from being so fully proved, soon became public; insomuch that the legate dared not shew his face, but sneaked out of England with the greatest secrecy and precipitation.

These canons, from their unnatural rigour, produced effects the very reverse of what they seemingly proposed—the ecclesiastics, deprived of marriage, gave in almost universally and avowedly to the use of concubinage; and the court of Rome, who had no interest in prohibiting this practice, made a very slight opposition to it.

This custom became so prevalent, that in some of the cantons of Switzerland, before the Reformation, the laws not only permitted but, to avoid scandal, enjoined the use of concubines to the younger clergy; and it was usual every where for priests to apply to their ordinary, and obtain from him a formal liberty for this indulgence. The bishop commonly took care to prevent this practice from degenerating into licentiousness—he confined the priest to the use of one woman, required him to be constant to her bed, obliged him to provide for her subsistence, and that of her children; and though the offspring was in the eye of the law illegiti-

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* Pascasius Radbert, a monk, first asserted the divine presence, which, after many controversies and disputes, was finally established about the eleventh century.—*Dr. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Hist.*

† Eadmer. Spel. Concil.

* This was the decent appellation he gave to the wives of the clergy.

† Hoveden.

mate, this commerce was really a kind of inferior marriage, such as is still practised in Germany among the nobles, and may be regarded by the candid as an appeal from the tyranny of civil and ecclesiastical institutions to the more virtuous and more unerring laws of nature.*

Laws.

Though William, upon his assuming the throne of England, swore to observe the *laws* and *usages* of the kingdom, and renewed this oath several years afterwards, before Lanfranc, the new archbishop, and all the lords then present in London, "that he would observe the ancient laws of the realm, as established by the kings of England his predecessors, and particularly those of Edward the Confessor;" yet, in consequence of some insurrections, and the fear of the Saxon laws giving too great a liberty to the people, he took it into his more serious contemplation (now that he was fully established in power, and in a great degree surrounded by his own countrymen, who filled most of the important offices of state) to abrogate the Saxon laws altogether, and introduce the Norman code of jurisprudence.

As soon as ever he had promulgated this resolution, it is inconceivable what a consternation it raised among his English subjects, who under so great a king, attended by his victorious Norman forces, reckoned upon no other safety but from the preservation of their ancient laws, which he had so solemnly sworn to observe inviolate. They therefore humbly petitioned the king, "Beseeching him in regard to his coronation oath, and by the soul of St. Edward, from whom he had the crown, and under whose laws they were born and bred, that he would not change them, and deliver them up to new and strange laws, which they understood not."

The king, at first, seemed to pay little regard to this remonstrance, being spirited up by Odon, Bishop of Bayeux, his brother, a man of a violent and arbitrary nature, who had much oppressed the English in the king's absence, and who, aspiring to the popedom, neglected no means of heaping up money and assuming authority to obtain this end. However, the king seeing his English subjects so universally dejected upon this occasion, he applied to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, being born an Italian, was supposed to be impartial between the English and Normans, and esteemed much by both, and more by the king.

Lanfranc was a man of sound natural sense, of known virtue, long experience, of approved wisdom, and of unbiassed decision in all his councils; and on being appealed to on this great occasion, acquitted himself with great honour to his general character. "He represented to the king how much his safety depended upon the general satisfaction of his subjects—that of these the English were much the greater part, both in strength and numbers—that no people could be easy under any laws, but under such wherein they were born and bred—that all innovations were odious; but none could be more so than this, as appeared by so universal an agreement of the English, and their petition—that the humility and calmness of it was more dangerous than if any thing had been done in hot blood, and the refusal would be more resented.

"That the laws and constitutions of this realm had been digested by the wisest councils, and confirmed by a long succession of their kings—that under them the Saxons had been good and lawful subjects, and their kings, who ruled by these laws, never troubled with any seditions or insurrections of their people—that beside reason and experience, religion was concerned in this resolution, since the king had already twice sworn solemnly to observe the laws; so as any change in them now would be taxed not only as injustice, but impiety—that nothing was of so much moment to a prince as reputation; and none more than that of being a religious observer of his word and promise, but especially of his oaths, without which he could never be trusted by his subjects or his neighbours."*

The king heard and weighed all these reasons, and by them formed his own judgment, which he ever trusted to in the last resort. He therefore determined to continue the laws and customs of the realm; and in pursuance whereof, he granted and confirmed them by a public and open charter, and thereby purchased the hearts as well as the interests of all his English subjects. This resolution, however, lasted but

* Padre Paolo. Hist. Conc. Frid. lib. i.

* Sir William Temple's Introduction to the History of England.

for a certain time. Surrounded by his Norman subjects, who had the principal access to him, and naturally inclined to the laws of his own country, he, by degrees, changed almost the whole of the Saxon jurisprudence, as may be seen by the following material alterations.

1. Among the first of these alterations we may reckon the separation of the ecclesiastical courts from the civil, effected in order to ingratiate the new king with the popish clergy, who exempt themselves from the secular power, and whose demands the Conqueror, like a politic prince, thought it prudent to comply with, by reason that their reputed sanctity had a great influence over the minds of the people, and because all the little learning of the times was engrossed in their hands; which made them the more necessary men for all his purposes.

2. Another alteration of the English constitution consisted in the depopulation of whole counties for the purpose of the king's royal diversion, and subjecting both them, and all the ancient forests of the kingdom, to the unreasonable severities of forest laws imported from the continent; whereby the slaughter of a beast was almost as penal as the death of a man. In the Saxon times, though no man was allowed to kill or chase the king's deer, yet he might start any game, pursue and kill it, upon his own estate; but the rigour of these new laws vested the sole property of all the game in England in the king alone; and no man was entitled to disturb any fowl of the air, or any beast of the field, of such kinds as were specially reserved for the royal amusement, without express licence from the king, by grant of a chase or free warren; and those franchises were granted as much with a view to preserve the breed of animals as to indulge the subject.*

3. A third alteration in the English laws was by narrowing the remedial influence of the county courts, the great seats of Saxon justice, and extending the original jurisdiction of the king's justiciars to all kinds of causes arising in all parts of the kingdom. To this end, the *Aula Regis*, with all its multifarious authority, was erected; and a capital justiciary appointed, with powers so large and boundless, that he became at length a tyrant to the people, and formidable to the crown itself. The constitution of this court, and the judges themselves who presided, were brought from the duchy of Normandy; and the consequence naturally was, the ordaining all proceedings in the king's courts should be carried on in the Norman instead of the English language: a provision the more necessary (though certainly a badge of slavery), because none of his Norman judges understood English.

Hence, instead of the plain and easy methods of determining suits in the county courts, the chicanes and subtilties of Norman jurisprudence had taken possession of the king's courts, to which every cause of consequence was drawn. Unfortunately too, the first rudiments of science, which the Normans imbibed in common with the northern conquerors of Europe, were those of *Aristotle's Philosophy*, conveyed through the medium of his Arabian commentators, which were brought from the east by the Saracens into Palestine and Spain, and translated into barbarous Latin. So that though the materials upon which they were naturally employed, in the infancy of a rising state, were those of the noblest kind, the establishment of religion and the regulation of civil polity, yet, having only such tools to work with, the execution was trifling and flimsey.

Thus law in particular (which being intended for universal reception ought to be a plain rule of action) became a science of the greatest intricacy, especially when blended with the new refinements upon feudal property; which refinements were, from time to time, gradually introduced by the Norman practitioners, with a view to supersede the more homely, but the more intelligible maxims of distributive justice among the Saxons. In short, those

* From this root has sprung a *bastard slip*, known by the name of the *Game Laws*, at present arrived to its most wanton and oppressive vigour, and founded on the same unreasonable notions of permanent property in wild creatures. Indeed, in one respect, the ancient law was much less unreasonable than the modern; for the king's grantee of a chase, or free warren, might kill game in every part of his franchise; but now, though a freeholder of less than 100*l*. a-year is forbidden to kill a partridge on his own estate, yet nobody else (not even the lord of the manor, unless he hath a grant of free warren) can do it without committing a trespass, and subjecting himself to an action. —*Blackstone*.

scholastic reformers have transmitted their dialect and finesses to posterity so interwoven in the body of our legal policy, that they cannot now be taken out without a manifest injury to the substance; for though statute after statute has been made to pare off those troublesome excrescences, and restore the common law to its pristine simplicity and vigour, still the scars are deep and visible, and the liberality of our modern courts of justice is frequently obliged to have recourse to unaccountable fictions and circuities, in order to recover that equitable and substantial justice, which, for a long time, was totally buried under the narrow rules and fanciful niceties of metaphysical and Norman jurisprudence.

Among the Saxons it was usual to grant lands and houses by bare words, and the delivery of some trivial gift—such as a horn, sword, helmet, arrow, &c.—and yet the simple honesty of those times and people left such grants little subject to any disputes or contentions. But the Conqueror reduced all grants to writing, to signature, and witnesses, which brought in cavils and actions, grounded upon punctilios, errors in writing, mistakes in expression, either by weakness or fraud of conveyances, with a design to leave matter of contentions, by which lawyers subsist, as physicians do by diseases.

4. A fourth innovation was the introduction of the trial by combat, for the decision of all civil and criminal questions of fact in the last resort. This was the immemorial practice of all the northern nations, but first reduced to regular and stated forms among the Burgundi, about the close of the fifth century; and from them it passed to other nations, particularly the Franks and the Normans, which last established it here; though clearly an unchristian, as well as most uncertain method of trial. But it was a sufficient recommendation of it to the Conqueror and his warlike countrymen, that it was the usage of their native duchy of Normandy.

5. But the most important alteration, both in our civil and military polity, was the engrafting on all landed estates, a few only excepted, the fiction of feodal tenures, which drew after it a numerous and oppressive train of servile fruits and appendages, aids, reliefs, primer seisins, wardships, marriages, escheats, and fines for alienation.*

No will or testament concerning property of any kind availed any thing; the heir had no right to enter into his ancestor's inheritance immediately on his death, until he (not the executor) had paid a relief, and that not a moderate one, and being admitted by the lord of the manor; the heirs, likewise, were not all the sons jointly, but one first, such as the lord chose to prefer; at length it became universally settled in favour of the eldest son; and the fruits of tenure, wardship, marriage, and relief (for the Saxon heriot was a different thing), came in, as necessary attendants of a feudal donation. All these were the genuine consequence of the maxim then adopted, "That all the lands of England were derived and holden, mediately or immediately, of the crown."*

William having thus turned all the English lands into feudal, was obliged to put his earls on the same footing as those of the continent in his time, and, consequently, to make them hereditary. However, he and his successors were careful not to give them such extensive powers and revenues as they had abroad. The county courts were, therefore, held in the king's name, and two-thirds of the profit reserved for the king. Each earl took his title from some one county, and the number of the one could not exceed that of the other; therefore the nature of the ancient earldoms was by *tenure*, and had reference to counties. The modern ones that are merely honorary, and go with the blood, *were first made in parliament:* but afterwards the king was allowed by his sole authority to advance a baron to a higher rank, for that was not adding to the number of peers.†

Curfew Bell.

Another law which gave great offence to his English subjects was, the establishment of the *curfew*, or *couvrefeu*, bell, which he ordered to be rung in each parish at eight o'clock in the winter, and nine in the summer; after which every man was to cover his fire, and stir no more abroad that night. No doubt this was found a great grievance to many; but the times were so convulsed when William came to the throne, and the manners of the people so corrupted,

* Blackstone.

* Sullivan's Law Lectures, p. 292.

† Ibid. p. 219.

that some strong laws and precautions were necessary: and by these means he ultimately procured such security to his subjects, that it is recorded, in the simple language of those days, "how a fair maiden with a purse of gold in her hand might have travelled through the realm without any danger offered either to her chastity or her money."*

But however necessary William might think these great alterations in the Saxon laws necessary for his safety and those of his subjects, he exerted his power in many respects to maintain justice and good order. He appointed terms for distributing justice, and regulating the method of evidence. In other parts of Europe the courts of justice were always open, except in the harvest and vintage seasons and holy days. The Conqueror established four stated terms of the year, of so many days each, out of which no prosecution could be carried on in any of the supreme courts. He also appointed all *evidence of facts* to be heard and determined by twelve sworn men, whom we call "the jury;" the points of law (if any should arise) to be left to the judges. There were some faint appearances of this law under the Saxon government long before the Conqueror's time; but it was by him reduced to that method. But this custom was not finally established till the reign of Henry II. and then the party had his choice to defend his right by judicial combat, or by a jury of twelve men, called "The Grand Assize."†

(*To be continued.*)

THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SOUTH AMERICA.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE contemplation of the Plate which embellishes this number of our Magazine, will bring to the minds of our readers, as it has already done to ours, events which have rendered the city that forms its subject pecularly interesting: we have, therefore, subjoined a full and accurate description of it, considered in local, architectural, commercial, physical, and fiscal points of view. With respect to the political effects of the transition of the crown of PORTUGAL from EUROPE to AMERICA, a circumstance so stupendous as to stand without a parallel in modern history, we shall reserve our observations to a future period; at present, we are dazzled with the splendor of the idea, and could, from the plantation of monarchy in a region so well adapted to its *nurture*, augur an extension of its branches over a great part of the transatlantic continent; but that those kind of suggestions are premature, therefore by no means proper to mingle with the immediate objects which we now proceed to describe.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a city of South America, capital of a jurisdiction, and the present capital of Brazil, situated on a river of the same name. Rio de Janeiro, or the River of Januarius, was probably so called from its having been discovered on the feast of that saint; and the town, which is the capital of the Portuguese dominions in America, derives its name from the river, which, indeed, is rather an arm of the sea, for it did not appear to receive any considerable stream of fresh water: it stands on a plain, close to the shore, on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains, which rise behind it. It is neither ill designed nor ill built; the houses in general are of stone, and two stories high; every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit Captain Cook estimated at about three miles; for it appears to be equal in size to the largest county towns in England, Bristol and Liverpool not excepted; the streets are straight, and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles; the greater part, however lie in a line with the citadel, called *St. Sebastian*, which stands on the top of a hill that commands the town. It is supplied with water from the neighbouring hills, by an aqueduct, which is raised upon two stories of arches, and is said in some places to be at a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great square that exactly fronts the viceroy's palace. The water at this fountain, however, is so bad, that Captain Cook's company, who had been two months at sea, confined to that in casks, which was almost always foul,

* Sir William Temple's Introduction to the History of England.

† Judicial combat, both in criminal and civil cases, were first introduced in the reign of the Conqueror.

could not drink it with pleasure. Water of a better quality is laid into some other parts of the town. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the popish countries in Europe; there is a procession of some parish every day, with various insignia, all splendid and costly in the highest degree; they beg money, and say prayers in great form, at the corner of every street. The government here, as to its form, is mixed; it is, notwithstanding, very despotic in fact. It consists of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council: without the consent of this council, in which the viceroy has a casting vote, no judicial act should be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit persons to prison at their own pleasure, and sometimes send them to Lisbon, without acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found. To restrain the people from travelling into the country, and getting into any district where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there is much more than the government can otherwise secure, certain bounds are prescribed them, at the discretion of the viceroy, sometimes at a few and sometimes at many miles distance from the city. The inhabitants, which are very numerous, consist of Portuguese, negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The township of Rio, which is but a small part of the capitanea, or province, is said to contain 37,000 white persons, and 629,000 blacks, many of whom are free; making together 666,000. The military establishment here consists of 12 regiments of regular troops, six of which are Portuguese, and six creoles; and 12 other regiments of provincial militia. It is generally allowed, that the women both of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in South America, make less scruple of granting personal favours, than those of any other civilized country in the world. Murders are frequently committed here; but the churches afford an asylum to the criminal. The country round the town is beautiful in the highest degree; the widest spots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the best gardens in England. Upon the trees and bushes sit an almost endless variety of birds, especially small ones, many of them covered with the most elegant plumage; among which was the humming-bird. Of insects too there was a great variety, and some of them very beautiful; but they were much more nimble than those of Europe, especially the butterflies, most of which flew near the tops of the trees, and were therefore very difficult to be caught, except when the sea breeze blew fresh, which kept them nearer to the ground. There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part of the land is wholly uncultivated, and very little care and labour seem to have been bestowed upon the rest; there are, indeed, little patches or gardens, in which many kinds of European garden-stuff are produced, particularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney-beans, turnips, and white radishes, but all much inferior to our own: water-melons and pine-apples are also produced in these spots, and they are the only fruits that we saw cultivated, though the country produces musk-melons, oranges, lemons, sweet lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, mangos, mamane-apples, acajou or cashou apples and nuts, jamboira of two kinds, one of which bears a small black fruit, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts of two kinds, one long, the other round, and palm-berries. Of these fruits, the water-melons and oranges are the best in their kind; the pine-apples are much inferior to those in England, they are, indeed, more juicy and sweet, but have no flavour. The melons are mealy, and insipid; but the water-melons are excellent, they have a flavour, at least a degree of acidity, which the English have not. There are also several species of the prickle-pear, and some European fruits, particularly the apple and peach, both which were mealy and insipid. In these gardens also grow yams and manioc, which in the West Indies is called *cassada* or *cassava*. The soil, though it produces tobacco and sugar, will not produce bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal, and sold at the rate of one shilling a pound, though it is generally spoiled by being heated in its passage. As to manufactures, Captain Cook neither saw nor heard of any, except that of cotton hammocks, in which people are carried about here, as they are with us in sedan chairs; and these are principally, if not wholly, fabricated by the Indians. The riches of the place consist chiefly in the mines, which lie far up the country. Much

gold is certainly brought from these mines, but at an expence of life that must strike every man, to whom custom has not made it familiar, with horror. No less than 40,000 negroes are annual ly imported, on the king's account, to dig the mines. The mines which are called *General*, are nearest to the city, being about 225 miles distant. They annually bring unto the king for his fifth part at least 112 arobas of gold; in 1762, they brought in 119. Under the government of the General mines are comprehended those of Rio das Mortes, of Sabara, and of Sero Frio. The last place, besides gold, produces all the diamonds that come from the Brasils: they are in the bed of a river, which is led aside, in order afterwards to separate the diamonds, topazes, chrysolites, and other stones of inferior goodness, from the pebbles among which they lie. All these stones, diamonds excepted, are not contraband; they belong to the possessors of the mines, but they are obliged to give a very exact account of the diamonds they find; and to put them into the hands of a surveyor, whom the king appoints for this purpose. The surveyor immediately deposits them in a little casket covered with plates of iron, and locked up by three locks: he has one of the keys, the viceroy another, and the Provador de Hazienda Reale, the third. This casket is enclosed in another, on which are the seals of the three persons abovementioned, and which contains the three keys to the first. The viceroy is not allowed to view its contents; he only places the whole in a third coffer, which he sends to Lisbon, after putting his seal on it. It is opened in the king's presence; he chooses the diamonds which he likes out of it, and pays their price to the possessors of the mines, according to a tariff settled in their charter. The possessors of the mines pay the value of a Spanish piaster or dollar per day to his most faithful majesty for every slave sent out to seek diamonds; the number of these slaves amounts to 800. Of all the contraband trades, that of diamonds is most severely punished. If the smuggler is poor, he loses his life; if his riches are sufficient to satisfy what the law exacts, besides the confiscation of the diamonds, he is condemned to pay double their value, to be imprisoned for one year, and then exiled for life to the coast of Africa. Notwithstanding this severity, the smuggling trade with diamonds, even of the most beautiful kind, is very extensive; so great is the hope and facility of hiding them, on account of the little room they take up. All the gold which is got out of the mines cannot be sent to Rio Janeiro, without being previously brought into the houses established in each district where the part belonging to the crown is taken: what belongs to private persons is returned to them in wedges, with their weight, their number, and the king's arms stamped upon them. All this gold is assayed by a person appointed for that purpose, and on each wedge or ingot the alloy of the gold is marked, that it may afterwards be easy to bring them all to the same alloy for the coinage. These ingots belonging to private persons are registered in the office of Prayburia, 90 miles from Rio Janeiro. At this place is a captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men; there the tax of one fifth part is paid, and further a poll-tax of a real and a half per head of men, cattle, and beasts of burden. One half of the produce of this tax goes to the king, and the other is divided among the detachment, according to their rank. As it is impossible to come back from the mines without passing by this station, the soldiers always stop the passengers, and search them with the utmost rigour. The private people are then obliged to bring all the ingots of gold which fall to their share, to the mines at Rio Janeiro, where they get the value of it in cash; this commonly consists of demi-doubloons, worth eight Spanish dollars. Upon each demi-doubloon, the king gets a piaster or dollar for the alloy and for the coinage. The mint at Rio Janeiro is one of the finest buildings existing: it is furnished with all the conveniences necessary towards working with the greatest expedition. As the gold comes from the mines at the time that the fleets come from Portugal, the coinage must be accelerated, and indeed they coin there with amazing quickness. The arrival of these fleets, especially of that from Lisbon, renders the commerce flourishing; the fleet from Oporto is laden only with wines, brandy, vinegar, victuals, and some coarse cloth, manufactured in and about that town. As soon as the fleets arrive, all the goods they bring are conveyed to the custom-house, where they pay a duty of ten per cent to the king. It must be observed that the communication between the colony of Santo Sacramento and Buenos Ayres, eing en-

tirely cut off at present, that duty must be considerably lessened; for the greatest part of the most precious merchandizes which arrived from Europe, were sent from Rio Janeiro to that colony, from whence they were smuggled through Buenos Ayres to Peru and Chili; and this contraband trade was worth a million and a half of piasters annually to the Portuguese: in short, the mines of the Brasils produce no silver, and all that which the Portuguese got, came from this smuggling trade. The negro trade was another immense object. The loss which the almost entire suppression of this branch of contraband trade occasions cannot be calculated; this branch alone employed at least thirty coasting vessels between the Brasils and the river la Plata. All the expenses of the King of Portugal at Rio Janeiro, for the payment of the troops and civil officers, the carrying on of the mines, keeping the public buildings in repair, and refitting of ships, amount to about 600,000 piasters; not mentioning the expense he must be at in constructing ships of the line and frigates lately begun here. The amount of the king's revenue, taken at a medium, may be the fifth of 150 arrobas of gold, 1,125,000 dollars; duty on diamonds, 240,000; duty on coinage, 400,000; ten per cent. customs, 350,000; two and a half per cent. free gift, 87,000; poll-tax, sale of offices, and other products of the mines, 225,000; duty on negroes, 110,000; duty on train oil, salt, soap, and the the tenth on provisions, 130,000; in the whole 2,667,000 dollars. From which, if you deduct the expenses, the whole of the King of Portugal's revenues from Rio Janeiro, amount to about 450,000l. sterling. The harbour of Rio Janeiro is situated west by north eighteen leagues from Cape Frio, and may be known by a remarkable hill, in the form of a sugar-loaf, at the west point of the bay; but as all the coast is very high, and rises in many peaks, the entrance of this harbour may be more certainly distinguished by the islands that lie before; one of which, called *Rodonda*, is high and round, like a haystack, and lies at the distance of seven miles from the entrance of the bay, in the direction of south by west; but the first islands which are met with coming from the east of Cape Frio, are two that have rocky appearances, lying near to each other, and at the distance of about four miles from the shore: there are also, at the distance of nine miles to the westward of these, two other islands which lie near to each other, a little without the bay, on the east side, and very near the shore. This harbour is certainly a good one; the entrance, indeed, is not wide, but the sea breeze, which blows every day from ten or twelve o'clock till sunset, makes it easy for any ship to go in before the wind; and it grows wider as the town is approached, so that abreast of it there is room for the largest fleet, in five or six fathom water, with an oozy bottom. At the narrow part, the entrance is defended by two forts. The river, and indeed the whole coast, abounds with a great variety of fish. Though the climate is hot, the situation of this place is certainly wholesome. Upon the whole, says Captain Cook, Rio de Janeiro is a very good place for ships to put in at that want refreshment; the harbour is safe and commodious; and provisions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be easily procured: as a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty; beef, both fresh and jerked, may be bought at about two pence farthing a pound, though it is very lean. Mutton is scarcely to be procured, and hogs and poultry are dear; of garden-stuff and fruit there is abundance, of which, however, none can be preserved at sea but the pumpkin. Rum, sugar, and molasses, all excellent in their kind, may be had at a reasonable price; tobacco also is cheap, but it is not good. Here is a yard for building shipping, and a small hulk to heave down by; for, as the tide never rises above six or seven feet, there is no other way of coming at a ship's bottom. Long 42. 46. W. Lat. 22. 50. S.

Cursory Sketches *of the* British Stage, *from its* Commencement *to the* Close *of the* Eighteenth Century.

(From the Commencement of the British Stage to the Age of Shakspeare.)

(Continued from page 35.)

"The manners of an age are much elucidated by its public amusements—No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."—Johnson.

WE cannot conclude this account of the principal dramatic writers who figured before the age of Shakspeare, without noticing the celebrated

John Lilly, a man no less famous in his time for the writing of plays than for an *attempt* at refining the language of the country.

This extraordinary man was born in the wilds of Kent about the year 1553, according to the computation of Wood, who says, "he became a student in Magdalen college in the beginning of 1569, aged sixteen, or thereabout, and was afterwards one of the demies or clerks of that house." He afterwards took his master's degree in 1575; and, on leaving college in some disgust, he went to court, where he was taken notice of by Queen Elizabeth, and had expectation of being preferred to the post of master of the revels; but in which, after many years attendance, he was disappointed.

He was reckoned a very assiduous student, and warmly addicted to poetry; in which he made so great a proficiency, that he has bequeathed to the world no less than *nine* dramatic pieces, of which we shall speak hereafter. But what added much more to his reputation than dramatic writing, was his attempt to reform and purify the English language, by purging it of all obsolete and uncouth expressions, and introducing a system of his own, at once novel and eccentric. His work was called "*Eupheus and his England; or, the Anatomy of Wit*;" which met with a degree of success unusual with the first attempters of reformation, being almost immediately and universally followed. The court adopted it at once, the queen at their head; and it soon became so universal as to be the only vehicle of polite conversation.

Blount, who published six of Lilly's plays, says of him, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. "*Eupheus and his England*" began first that language. All our ladies were then his scholars; and that beauty at court who could not *parle Euphuism*, (that is to say, who was unable to converse in that pure and reformed English which he had formed his work to be the standard of), was as little regarded as she who now there does not speak French." In his title-page to the edition of the above plays, he styles him, "The only rare poet of that time—the witty, comical, facetiously-quick, and unparalleled John Lilly;" and in his epistle dedicatory he further says, "That he sat at Apollo's table; that Apollo gave him a wreath of his own bays without snatching; and that the lyre he played on had no borrowed strings."

But notwithstanding this very great eulogium, which is further confirmed by the unbounded patronage bestowed on this singular man, how cautious ought we to be in giving implicit credit to the merits or demerits of particular persons, however recorded, at this distance of time, without other proofs than the force of friendship on one side, and the temporary rage of fashion on the other. We have seen and read this boasted book; and can have no hesitation in declaring it an unnatural and affected piece of jargon, where a crowd of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, are to pass for wit, and ridiculous bombast for language. But, that our readers may judge for themselves, hear Mr. Lilly himself.

Speaking of love, he says, "There must be in every triangle three lines. The first beginneth—the second augmenteth—the third concludeth it a figure: so in love there are three virtues—Affection, which draweth the heart—Secrecy, which increaseth the hope—and constancy, which finisheth the work. Without these rules there can be no triangle, and without any of those virtues no love."

In another place we find this passage: "Fire cannot be hidden in the flax without smoke, nor musk in the bosom without smell, nor love in the breast without suspicion."

Again: "She is the flower of courtesy—the picture of comeliness; one that shameth *Venus*, being somewhat fairer, and much more virtuous; and staineth *Diana*, being as chaste, but much more amiable. But the more beauty she hath, the more pride; and the more virtue, the more preciseness. The peacock is a bird for none but *Juno*; the dove for none but *Vesta*: none must wear Venus in a table but *Alexander*; none Pallas in a ring but Ulysses: for, as there is but one phœnix in this world, so there is but one tree in Arabia where she buildeth; and as there is but one *Camilla* to be heard of, so there is but one *Cæsar* that she will like of."

But to examine this nonsense longer would be, in some respect, to adopt it; we shall, therefore, conclude this account of Mr. Lilly with the following list of his dramatic pieces, which are all in the same *edifying strain*.

1. *Alexander and Campaspe*, a tragi-

comedy. This play was acted before Queen Elizabeth on twelfth night, by the children of St. Paul's. The plot is taken from Pliny's Nat. Hist. b. 35, ch. 10.

2. *Endymion*, a comedy; likewise performed before the queen by the children of the chapel of St. Paul's.

3. *Sapho and Phaon*, a comedy; which was performed before the queen on a Shrove Tuesday, and afterwards at the Black-friars' theatre. The plot is taken from Ovid's Epistles.

4. *Galatea*, a comedy; played before the queen, at Greenwich, on a New Year's-day. The characters of *Galatea* and *Philida* are borrowed from *Iphis* and *Ianthe*, in the 9th book of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

5. *Mydas*, a comedy. The story of this play is related at large by Apulines, in his Golden Ass. See also Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. 2.

6. *Mother Bombie*, a comedy.

7. *Woman in the Moon*, a comedy.

8. *Maid—her Metamorphoses*, a comedy frequently acted by the children of St. Paul's; and is one of those pieces in which the author has attempted to introduce his *euphuism*. The greatest part of it, and particularly the whole first act, is written in verse.

9. *Love—his Metamorphoses*, a dramatic pastoral; first played by the children of St. Paul's, and afterwards by the children of the chapel.

The prologues and epilogues to most of these pieces were written in prose.

Besides these principal dramatic writers, there were several *minor* poets who figured at this era. Alexander Nevil made a very early progress in learning; and, at the age of sixteen, associated with Jasper Heywood, in translating several of the tragedies of Seneca.

Nuce, who is said rather to have attempted plays, *in the manner of Seneca*, than to have translated Seneca himself; and Studley, who was a student at Cambridge. These, with others, formed a kind of fraternity, who, though they did not produce original plays, translated almost the whole of Seneca's tragedies into English.

Ulpian Fulwell was likewise reckoned an ingenious writer. He wrote one piece called "Like will to like, quoth the Devil to the Collier." This is entirely a moral play, intended to point out the benefits that attend on a virtuous, and the punishment that await on a licentious life. It is printed in the old black letter; the prologue written in alternate verse; and the whole piece in rhyme, so contrived as to be easily performed by five persons.

Lupton wrote a play, called "All for Money." This piece is written in rhyme, and printed in black letter, without any numbering to the pages: the manner of writing is as old as that of the printing. It seems to partake of the moralities, as the characters are figurative—viz. "All for Money, Wit without Money, Money without Wit, Pleasure," &c. &c. and they, being personified, become interlocutors in the play.

We have to close this list with the names of Edward Ferrers and Thomas Ingeland; the former a man of a good family in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford; he continued there several years, and when he left the university had written several tragedies, comedies, and interludes, all of which gave the court so much recreation, that, as Puttenham says in his Art of Poetry, "he had thereby many good rewards;" and further adds, "that for such things as he hath seen of his writing, and of the writings of Thomas Sackville, they deserve the price." None of his plays, however, have reached the present time.

Ingeland wrote "The Disobedient Child," a kind of interlude, without date, written in verse of ten syllables; and printed in the old black letter, with several others, of little reputation; beside some anonymous writers, whose pieces are entered at Stationers'-hall.

Such was the general state of the stage before Shakspeare's appearance. Many more authors may be reckoned; who, though they produced some pieces during the reign of Shakspeare, started originally before him; but out of such a mass we have selected what will at least shew the strength of the stage then, and the utmost it was capable of producing. We have already seen what strange subjects some have chosen, and how still more strangely they have conducted them; we have seen in others a smattering of talents, encumbered with the heavy learning of the schools; in others a continued tissue of little thoughts, set off with quaintness and novelty of style; but in very few; and even in those (except in select passages) little or no real character, or those warm effusions of the heart which embody that character and represent nature.

All these, however, in some respect, acted as pioneers to clear the way for a better taste. Most of the dramatic writers of those times were good scholars; as we find them issuing out of colleges or seminaries; and with this fund of learning, many of them applied themselves to the translations of Seneca, Terence, &c. which in time gave them some knowledge of the regularity of the drama; and though they followed those authors rather too closely, and substituted mere translation for invention, and adaptation to English language and manners, they acquired a mechanical knowledge of the histrionic art, which they had not before. So that when they set up, and were supported by the force of genius, they learned to keep it within better bounds, and in some respect to regulate it according to the laws of the drama.

But how long this would have continued, had not such a self-inspired director as Shakspeare soon after this set himself at their head, is very uncertain; till then they travelled very slowly. They had no one *grand example* to stimulate them to daring heights; they generally worked by comparison, or in emulation of their fellows; and if they could do as well, or perhaps a little better, it was the boundary of their fame. Thus the science they had to form, to animate, and bring to perfection, was too great a task for their exertions; it remained that the literary glory of Greece and Rome should arise anew in the bard of England.

We shall conclude these remarks with the opinions of two, perhaps of the best authorities ancient and modern on this subject: the late George Steevens, Esq. and Sir Philip Sydney.

Mr. Steevens says, "The drama before the time of Shakspeare was so little cultivated, or so ill understood, that it is unnecessary to carry our researches higher than that period. Dryden has truly observed, that 'he found not, but *created first the stage*;' of which no one can doubt, who considers that of all the plays issued from the press antecedent to the year 1592, when there is good reason to believe he commenced a dramatic writer, the titles are scarcely known except to antiquaries; nor is there one of them that will bear a second perusal. Yet these, contemptible and few as they are, we may suppose to have been the most popular productions of the time, and the best that had been exhibited before the appearance of Shakspeare."

Sir Philip Sydney further corroborates this, who was an eye-witness of the facts, "Our comedies and tragedies," says he, "observe rules neither of honest civility, nor skilful poetry. Here you shall have Asia on one side and Afric on the other, and so many other under kingdoms, that the player, when he comes in, must ever begin with telling you *where he is*, or else the tale will not be conceived. Now you shall have three ladies walk to gather flowers; and then we must believe the stage to be a garden. By-and-bye we hear news of a shipwreck in the same place; then we are to blame if we accept it not for a rock. Upon the back of that comes out a hideous monster with fire and smoke; and then the miserable beholders are bound to take it for a cave. Whilst in the mean time two armies fly in, represented with *four swords* and *two bucklers*; and then what hard heart will not receive it for a pitched battle.

"Now of *time* they are still more liberal; for ordinary it is, that two young princes fall in love; after many traverses she is got with child, and delivered of a fair boy; he is lost, groweth a man, falleth in love, and is ready to get another child: and all this in *two hours space*; which, however absurd it is in sense, even sense may imagine." *

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your interesting repository of curious and entertaining information and amusement for the last month, page 17, a singular historical anecdote concerning the disposal of the body of Oliver Cromwell, after the restoration of Charles II. I imagine it will be equally gratifying to your impartial readers to lay before them a very different account from that which has been given you by your correspondent S.S.B. of Islington, from a written memorandum, said to be found amongst the papers of a distant relation, and signed with her name, Margaret Dawson.

It appears that the authority of that written document rests solely on oral testimony, handed down by tradition to the third generation from that of the

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* Sir Philip Sydney's Defence of Poesy.

original reporter. "Sir James Norfolk, high sheriff of Middlesex, having told the whole affair at Sir John Wolstenholm's table, who was the *great-grand-father* of Mrs. Dawson, in the presence of Sir Philip Matthews, her *grand-father*, and his wife her grandmother, which latter told it to her."

My narrative is widely different, and has been transmitted from father to son, likewise, by tradition, but unsupported by any written evidence that has come to my knowledge. And I am further aware, that its validity will be called in question, as coming from a family that may be supposed partial to the memory of the Great Protector, or Usurper, whichever your readers may be pleased to call him.

The first reporter was John Mortimer, Esq. of Toppingo-hall, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, F.R.S. author of a practical Treatise on Husbandry, held in deserved estimation till more modern improvements in that science took place. He married Cromwell's grandaughter, and died at a very advanced age in 1736, leaving three sons; one of whom, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, was many years senior secretary to the Royal Society. Being a man of great learning, having made the tour of Europe, and, by his station, being called upon to receive and frequent the company of foreigners of distinction, more particularly such as visited the museum of his friend Sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, when Sir Hans was too old and infirm to attend them, he had often questions put to him, and historical doubts started, respecting some events in the history of England variously related by different authors.*

Amongst others, the interment of Charles I. was mentioned; and as there is always a considerable degree of mystery in the transactions of great revolutions, Dr. Mortimer took occasion to relate the following circumstances, which were more than once repeated to him and others by his father:—That Oliver Cromwell, apprehensive of some signal indignity and exposure of his remains, if Charles II. should be restored, ordered that his body should be enclosed in a strong plain oak coffin, without any name or inscription, and buried *twenty* feet deep in a field on his paternal estate in Huntingdonshire, and the field to be afterwards ploughed up. He further added, that when the body, supposed to be Cromwell's, was hung up at Tyburn, by order of the privy council of Charles II. the executioner, in fastening the cord about the neck, discovered that the head had been sewed on to the trunk, and immediately after informed the under-sheriff privately, who went directly to Sir James Norfolk, the high sheriff, who lost no time in repairing to the palace, where he received an order to have the body taken away. The whole remaining uncertainty is, Whose body it was? Whether that of Charles I. or of his unfortunate minister Strafford; since there can be no doubt that Cromwell, in the plenitude of his power, might easily have employed *resurrection men* to steal either of them.

I am, sir,
Your humble servant,
London, Feb. 20, 1809. T. M.

* Rapin, Carte, and Hume, differ widely in several important instances.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Queen-street.*

HAVING, in an odd volume of a Magazine upon German literature, met with laughable mistakes made by errors in copyists, or misreadings, I send a few of the same kind, which have occurred within my own knowledge in our language; and if you think them worthy insertion in your valuable Miscellany, they are heartily at your service.

A compositor of the name of Killenbeck, an eccentric genius, once made the following mistake, I believe in Mr. Woodfall's paper; and for which he received his discharge:—instead, in the ordinary phrase, of saying "Yesterday a petition was presented to the House of Commons," he composed it, and it was printed, "Yesterday a *pistol* was presented to the House of Commons." The ludicrous inquiries upon the nature of such an attack upon that great constitutional body may be better conceived than detailed.

In printing the list of subscribers to the first edition of Carey's Balnea, I just arrived in time to correct the following ludicrous error, which, by one of the types having fallen out, and being misplaced, had occurred:—One of the subscribers was deputy controller of the penny-post; but, from the transposition

of the s in the last word, it stood, "Deputy controller of the *penny-pots!*"

When the late Dr. Healde superintended the printing of the Pharmacopæia Londinensis, published in 1780, a mistake occurred in one of the proof sheets which excited the doctor's mirth, and occasioned him to send express from Bow to correct the error. The manuscript almost as uncouth as marks for physical quantities, was extremely difficult to read. One word, more intricate than the rest, was referred to every person in the office for an explanation, but without success; at length the compositor on the work, priding himself on his ability at decyphering the mystical letters, found out the word to be "*cordial gin:*" whence the phrase went, "This medicine is to be taken in *cordial gin.*" The original word was *cardialgria*, or the *heart-burn*, a disorder rather produced than allayed by the *cordial* above alluded to.

When the work of a compositor is extremely incorrect, the operation of changing the wrong letters for the right is attended with the danger of wounding and destroying the tender face of the contiguous letters. The drawing them out is performed by a sharp pointed bodkin, which enters the shoulder of the letter, and thus it is raised to be changed. I forget the name of the master printer who made this apposite exclamation, upon seeing two very bad compositors correcting a foul proof of that sized type called small pica, "O small pica! small pica! how art thou *crucified* between two thieves!"

A ludicrous error crept into a newspaper which I met with in the course of last year.—A man, of a brutal and ferocious turn, was brought before a magistrate, to bind him over to the peace, on the part of his wife; the paragraph terminated with, "he had not before seen his wife for many months—with him a sufficient reason to *beat* her." But, whimsically enough, the word *beat* was divided in the middle, into two words; and hence it stood, "with him a sufficient reason to *be at* her."

If anecdotes of this kind are not inconsistent with the utility of your Magazine, I will occasionally send a few more,

Your obliged servant, X. Z.

On the FOUNDATION *of* HOSPITALS, *&c.* *in this* KINGDOM.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I NEED hardly inform a gentleman of your local and civic knowledge that, after some researches which, if the entertainment I received in other respects had not compensated, might have been termed laborious, I have discovered that HOSPITALS, in the modern acceptation of that term, *i. e.* places for the reception of the sick and the poor, rose about thirty or forty years after the suppression of religious establishments, in consequence of the reformation. *Spiritual hospitals* had abounded long before, but then their system conveyed another idea, and were dedicated to other purposes; therefore, I conceive *lay hospitals* owed their foundation to necessity. When the abbeys fell, the medical establishments, which were always annexed to them, fell with them; and great was the distress that occurred in the periods immediately subsequent.

"Where," says Shakspeare, "shall the poor go now to rest their bones?"

and the whole country exclaimed "Whither, if disabled in consequence of sickness or accident, shall we retire to find relief?" Under these circumstances hospitals were established; but I would wish to ask any of your ingenious correspondents (Mr. Moser, for instance), which was the first of these metropolitan buildings? I think he has stated it to have been Bethlem for lunatics; but of this I am not certain.

Diodorus Siculus informs us (lib. 1.) that the Egyptians hired physicians at the public expense, to attend, *grâtis*, such as fell sick, when engaged in war, or when travelling. In more modern times this was also the custom in Italy, Switzerland, and other countries on the continent; but I believe it never was in this kingdom; of this, and of the modern establishment of *hospitals*, many of your readers would be glad to be informed, and that information would, for a particular reason, be peculiarly acceptable to

Your old correspondent,

T. M. S.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1809.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Antiquarian Repertory: a miscellaneous Assemblage of Topography, History, Biography, Customs, and Manners; intended to illustrate and preserve several valuable Remains of old Times. Chiefly compiled by or under the Direction of Francis Grose, Esq. F.R. and A.S. Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R. and A.S. and other eminent Antiquaries. Illustrated with Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Plates. A new Edition, with a great many valuable Additions. In Four Volumes. Vol. IV. with a general Index to the Whole. Quarto. 1809.

ARDENT as our desire is to afford, at least, a general idea of this important work, we almost shrink from *the bulk* of this, the fourth and last, volume; of which the editor correctly observes, that "in his anxiety to give place to all the various smaller communications that could possibly be admitted, he has swelled to nearly double the size of any of its predecessors:" this literary extension will, consequently, demand from us "nearly double" the circumspection and trouble in its examination.

But here let us, keeping in view the science which we have in contemplation, for a moment consider, whether, in the extensive range of antiquarian research, works derive importance from their size and ponderosity; or whether it would not, in most instances where entertainment as well as instruction is to be considered, be better to depend rather more upon description than on quotation. We say this with reference to the principal article in this volume, "the Northumberland Household Book;" the scarcity of which, the editor observes, "has long been regretted," and the republication of which, he therefore infers, will be received "with a satisfaction equal to that regret." It would seem invidious in us, who have studied in the same school whence the late Captain Grose derived part of his theory of antiquity, to observe, that the original plan of this work might, in our opinions, have been better arranged, and that a vast quantity of matter which certainly belongs to another system of that science might have been left out, which would have afforded an opportunity either for the last or the present editor to have introduced a number of valuable articles; which the latter, in particular, observes, have been most liberally offered, but which, for want of room, it was not in his power to accept.

To judge what to insert and what to decline, as it is the most important, so it is the most difficult part of the task of the compiler of a work of this nature: a kind of ideal proportion, and certainly a systematic arrangement, should be preserved in the articles; and we conceive, that that literary gradation would hardly be deemed correct, where the description of the immense ruins of A TEMPLE, for instance, was succeeded by lamentations for the mutilation *of a gem*.

Having made these few remarks, we proceed to the examination of this volume, which we shall do with all the accuracy that circumstances will allow. The portrait of Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, seems most aptly to serve as a frontispiece to a work which records so many particulars of his noble family. This plate is engraved from a drawing in the possession of the Bishop of Dromore.

This earl, it will be recollected, was (with John of Gaunt) a great favourer and supporter of the reformer Wickliffe: a dialogue which occurred upon this subject at St. Paul's has been already quoted in the *Vestiges*; it is

therefore unnecessary to be here more explicit with respect to his character. The next plate is of the ancient baronial seat of the Earls of Northumberland, ALNWICK CASTLE. We then arrive at a very valuable article, which has never before been printed, intituled, "AN ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE PERCY FAMILY."

This curious memoir, which is only prefaced with these words,

"*Ex Registro Monastrij de Whitbye*," is copied from a manuscript in the Harleyan Collection, No. 692. (26) fol. 235.

The plate of the Earl of Northumberland, from a beautiful miniature in the British Museum, which embellishes this memoir, precedes the article that we have already mentioned as being the principal object of the volume. This it certainly is, as it occupies no less a space than 334 pages, which, introduced by a preface and elucidated with notes, &c. forms what may, with propriety, be termed an independent work. This, the reader will anticipate, is

"The Earl of Northumberland's Household Book.

The Regulations and Establishment
Of the Household of
HENRY ALGERNON PERCY,
The fifth Earl of Northumberland,
At his Castles of Wresill and Leckingfield, in Yorkshire.
Begun anno Domini M.D.XII.
London: Printed M.DCC.LXX."

It is stated in the preface, that

"The following pages are copied from an ancient manuscript in the possession of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who, conceiving that so singular a curiosity might afford the same amusement and pleasure to others that it had to themselves, caused a small impression to be taken off, merely to bestow in presents to their friends.

"The original manuscript, which fills a very large folio volume, and is finely engrossed upon a strong thick paper, had, by some accident or other, been lost to the Northumberland family, but was happily preserved in that of the Lord Dacre, till the present nobleman restored it to the Duke and Duchess with a politeness that deserved their particular thanks. Nor ought the very obliging offices of Lord Camden to pass unacknowledged, by whose kind interposition it was presented to the family."

The observations of the editor upon this book are, first, that it exhibits a curious picture of ancient manners, and of that magnificence which distinguished the barons of old times, "who, seated in their castles, lived in a state and splendour resembling, and scarce inferior, to that of the royal court;" and therefore, with respect to "the redundance of clergymen" which were domesticated in the family, he adds, that this

"Must not be attributed to the superstition of that *priest-ridden* age, but to the superior intelligence of men of that order, who seem to have been almost the only persons capable of exercising any office of skill or science; so that the surveyor of my lord's lands, his secretary, and the clarke of his foreign expences, were all priests; notwithstanding which, the last officer was weekly to make up his accounts every Sunday."

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"Secondly," he continues, "this book contains a complete system of ancient economics. Here may be seen all the provisions, conveniences, and accommodations, which our nobility had procured in that *half-civilized* age, and even most of their diversions and amusements may be collected from it. Here are the bills of fare; the domestic regulations of every kind; and the methods of providing for each contingency. The minute attention paid to every article of domestic expense, and the formal stated order established with regard to many particulars, which appear extremely trivial, are very remote from our modern ideas and present manners. But this minuteness is not peculiar to our household book: the establishment of a system of domestic economy seems to have engaged the attention of our ancestors, nearly in the same degree as the enacting public laws, and settling the constitution of the kingdom."

Speaking of the manner of living in those times, the editor is led to observe, that it was much worse than at present; and, as a proof, notices the article bread, in particular; respecting which he says, that

——"even so late as the reign of Elizabeth (when great advances had been made in luxury and refinement) the lower order of people fed on what would not now be offered to the dogs."

And yet we have lately seen what is called *fine bread* so thoroughly saturated with alum, that we are extremely doubtful whether *dogs* would have eaten it; if they had, we know that it would have injured their health very considerably; therefore we should, even in this *refined* age, prefer the *common bread* to which he alludes, many sorts of which are still made in the principality of

Wales, and in the northern counties of this kingdom, from the circumstance of its being in a very superior degree the most wholesome.

"As the reader," it is properly said, "will expect some account of the great earl and his family whose economic rules he is going to peruse, it is proper to inform him, that

"Henry Algernon Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland, was born on the 13th of January, 1477-8. His father was slain, when he was a minor, in a popular insurrection in Yorkshire, April 28, 1489. In 1497, young as he was, he was one of the chieftains that commanded at the battle of Blackheath, against the Lord Audley and his adherents, and was early engaged in other public services. But what principally distinguished him was, the very magnificent and splendid manner in which he conducted the Princess Margaret to the borders of Scotland, on her marriage with James IV. in 1503; on which occasion, his dress, furniture, equipage, and attendance, was more like that of a prince than of a subject, and is particularly observed by Hall, in his Chronicle; where may be seen, at large, a very full description of this gallant show, as also in the late curious additions to the Collecteana of Leland. For other particulars of this earl's history, we must refer to Dugdale or Collins; and shall only observe here, that having been early installed a knight of the garter, he died about the middle of the year 1527."

This nobleman is said to have not only had a passion for splendor and magnificence, to an instance of which we have just alluded, but also (which was not always in those times concomitant) to have had a taste for the polite arts, and a regard for literature. The first of these he displayed in the very noble monuments which he erected in Beverly minster to the memory of his father and mother. These are executed in the finest style of gothic architecture. The second, in the encouragement he gave to Skelton, the only professed poet of that age, who wrote an elegy on the death of his father. If this, considering what sort of a poet Skelton was, is deemed rather an effort of filial piety than the emanation of elegant taste, we understand, that

"Still stronger proofs of his literary turn may be collected from a very curious and splendid MS. which had formerly belonged to this nobleman, and is at present preserved in the British Museum. It contains a large collection of poems, finely engrossed upon vellum, and beautifully illuminated, which had been transcribed for his use. The poems are chiefly those of Lidgate; after which follow the above elegy of Skelton and some smaller compositions; which evidently prove his love of letters and passion for poetry."*

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"He married Catherine, the daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spencer, Knt. and of Elear[illegible] his wife, daughter and coheir to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. By this lady, who was second cousin to King Henry VII. he had the following children, viz.

"Henry Lord Percy, his eldest son, who succeeded him in his titles and estate, became sixth Earl of Northumberland, and is recorded by our historians for his unsuccessful passion for Queen Ann Bulleyn.

"Sir Thomas Percy, Knt. his second son, who suffered death for being concerned in the Yorkshire insurrection, 1538.

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"Sir Ingelram Percy, Knt. third son;" whom we may presume was a man of a very

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* "To these proofs of this earl's literary character may, perhaps, be added, the remarkable provision in the following book, that his almoner should be 'a maker of interludes:' and even the bare mention in it of my lord's and my lady's libraries deserve notice, at a time when many of the first nobility could hardly read or write their names."

This may, in some degree, be true: the nobility of those times were not, generally speaking, the best educated class of subjects in the country. Scarce had the land respired from the horrors of civil war; therefore the passion for letters had not yet risen superior to the passion for arms: but that there was, even then, in the kingdom a very considerable portion of learning, might (were it necessary) be easily proved. With respect to the composition of interludes, above-mentioned, it was common in the colleges on the continent, and, as it appears by the most competent of all evidence, that of John of Salisbury, in noblemen's families, religious seminaries, colleges, and halls in England, even in the twelfth century. That these dramas were rude in the extreme there is no doubt; but they certainly were adapted to their different ages. In more polished periods, interludes, not very superior in wit or morality, were written and applauded in France, even by the great Richelieu, who, we believe, thought each of them "a barrel necessary to be thrown out *to the whale*;" and in our own times, have we not seen the *common sense* of the people nightly insulted by pieces, not indeed, in the colloquial acceptation of the phrase, immoral, but as totally deficient of every particle of genius as the heads of those managers who could suffer our national taste to be sacrificed on the altars of dullness and imbecility.

excellent character, as nothing either good or bad is said of him.

"Lady Margaret Percy, who became the wife of Henry Lord Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland of that family."

We have not, since we first began our critical career, had a work before us, the review of which was attend with so many difficulties as environ the present. We should rejoice to be able to give a clear idea of its nature; we would wish to extract its principal *projections*, and with these materials erect a small pile, which should at first sight display the appearance of the larger mansion; but this we find to be impossible: the parts are so concatenated, the *timbers* so dependant upon each other, that, whether we take one out of the roof or the foundation, whether we use the tenth or ten thousandth, it alike breaks the chain, and involves our building in the danger of falling about our ears, *a heap of rubbish:* yet it is necessary to proceed, and, if we cannot even fabricate a cottage, at least endeavour to construct a *rabbit hutch*; which, we fear, must, in conclusion, be the case: we shall, however, try what can be done, and, as an instance that *willingness* will sometimes overcome *weakness*, state to our readers such parts of this curious vestige of the domestic economy of the sixteenth century, as will, we hope, afford to them an object of amusement. Heaven forbid that we should say, or even think, that it ought to become an object of *imitation!*

"THE BOOKE OF ALL THE DIRECTIONS AND ORDERS FOR KEPYING OF MY LORDES HOUS YERELY."

The kalender contains fifty different articles to be referred to: from these we shall occasionally select such brief notices as strike us, and as our contracted limits will allow the insertion of. The introduction is curious, as it shows the manner in which the charge was given; we shall therefore quote it.

I.

"THIS IS THE ASSIGENEMENTE made by me and my Counsaill at Wresill, to Richard Gowge Countroller of my house, and Thomas Percy Clark of the Kechynge of my said house stondynge charged with my said house Which ys for the hole expensys and kepynge of my said house for one hole Yere begynnynge on Monday the xxxth day of September which was Michaelmas day last past in the thyrd Yere of my soveraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the VIIIth, and endynge at Michaelmas next cumynge, which shal be by the Grace of God in the iiijth yere of my said soveraigne Lorde as the names of the parcells that they shall have payd into the hands of my Cofferers for the tyme beynge with the names of the Somnes which they shall pay hereafter followeth in the Booke.

"REMAINETH"—here the different items are stated.

"The hole ys=Lviijl. xxij. d."

* * * * * * * * *

"And as it aperith more playnly by a bill of the said Remaneth signed with my own hand which ys delyvert into the kepynge of the said Richard Gowge Countroller and Thomas Percy Clark of the Kitchynge."

As from this very curious account we learn, much more accurately than we could by any other means, the prices of different articles in those times, viz. from 1512 to 1525, we wish to present a few of them to our readers; for although some allowance ought to be made, in many articles, for their being fixed and adjusted at such a distance from the capital, which makes the prices somewhat lower; yet in others it operates in a contrary degree; and therefore, perhaps, if it were necessary, a comparative balance might be struck. As this is not absolutely required, we shall, as we observed, abridging and extracting from several of the items, give the only essential part of them, their prices, as we find them:—

"WHEET	For cv Score xvj quarters dimid.* of Whete for the expensys of my house for an hole Yere after vs. viijd. the quarter, by estimacion somme....	lxxviijl.	xvjs.	viijd.
"MALTE	ccix quarters j bushell of Maltt after iiijs the quarter for th'expensys of my house for a hole yere somme ys ...	xlixl.	xvjs.	vjd.
"BEEFIS	For cxxiiij Beiffs, whereof v score ix fat Beiffs after xiijs iiijd a pece and xxiiij Leyn Beefs after viij the pece by estimacion, the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Beiff, for a hole yere ys........	iiij Score vjl.	vs.	iiijd

* *Dimidium*, or half.

" Muthens	For DClxvij Mutons after xxd the pece by estimacion oone with another the ffatt and the leyn somme ys..............	lxviijl.	xijs.	ijd.
" Gascoin Wyne	For x ton ij hogisheds of Gascoigne wyne for an hole yere after iiijl. xiiijs. iiijd. the ton somme ys....................	xlixl.		
" Poorks	For xxv Poorks after ijs the pece somme for the hole yere ys.................		Ls.	
" Veelis	For xxviij Veells after xxd the pece for an hole yere somme ys................		xlvjs.	viijd.
" Lambes...........	For lx Lambes whereof x at xij the pece from Christmas to Shroftide and L at xd from Ester to Midsomer to serve for oone hole yere somme ys.................		ljs.	viijd.
" Stokfish..........	For cxl stokfish after ijd. obol the pece ...		xxxiijs.	iijd.
" Salt Fishe........	For DCCCCxlij salt fisch after iiijd the pece for an hole yere somme ys............	xviijl.	xiiijs.	
" Whyt Hering	ix barrels of Wyte Herynge after xs the barrel............................	iiijl.	xs.	
" Rede Herynge....	x cades of Red Herynge after vjs iiijd the cade oone hole yere. Somme ys........		lxiijs.	iiijd.
" Sprootis*	v cades of Sproytts after ij the cade ys....		xs.	
" Salmon	For ciiij score Saltt Salmon after vj the pece somme ys............................		cs.	
" Saltt Sturgion ..	For iij ferkyngs of Saltt Sturgion after xs the ferkynge for oone hole yere somme ys		xxxs.	
" Saltt Elis........	For v caggs of Saltt Elys after iiijs the cag .		xxs.	
" Fieggs............	iiij coppetts of Fieggs after xx the coppet ys		vjs.	viijd.
" Great Rasins	For iiij coppetts of great Raysyngs after xxd the coppett somme ys............		vis.	viiid.
" Hopps for Brewynge...........	For DLvj of Hopps after xiijs. iiijd the C— Somme for one hole vere ys..........		lxxiijs.	iiijd.
" Hony	For a barrel dimid of Hony after xxijs. the barrel somme ys		xxxiijs.	
" Oile..............	For a barrel dimid of Oyll after xxij. xd the barrel somme ys		xxxiiijs	iijd.
" Waxe	For cciiij, vii lb. dimid of Wax for the expensys of my house for oone hole yere viz Sysez—Pryketts, Quarions and Torches after ixd the lb somme ys	xijl.	vs.	vijd. ob.
" Rosin	Rosyn for Torches xxix lb after jd obl the lb..............................		iiijs.	xd. ob.
" Weik for lights ..	lj lb Weik to serve for all manner of lights of Waxe somme ys..................		viijs.	vjd.
" Bay Saltte	For x quarters of Bay Saltt after iiijs the quarter ys........................		xls.	
" White Saltte.....	For vj quarters dimid, of White Saltt after iiijs the quarter somme ys		xxvjs.	
" Parishe Candell .	For iiij score xj doszen ij lb of Parisch Candel after xijd the dossou—somme ys....	iiijl.	xjs.	ijd.

From this specimen it will easily be conceived, that this account, which is still very long, extends to the most minute articles used in a family: it also comprises kitchen and scullery utensils, vessels, and "Lynnon Clothe," which appears to be "Boorde Cloths," *i. e.* Table Cloths, of different dimensions for the hall, and for all the separate tables, the different sorts and species of which are accurately described: but we are astonished at the conclusion of this item of account, viz.

* *Sprats*;—we presume dried in the same manner as red herrings.

	"And so the whole somme for full contentacion of the said Lynon Cloth for one hole yere ys		xlvjs.	viijd.
	From the smallness of which sum we should be led to infer, that linen, even in great families, was but little used by the lower order of the servants, &c.			
	There are some articles of which we do not understand the use: as, for instance,			
"Stone Crusis	xx dosson of Stoone Crosez ys		xs.	
"Counterfoot Vessell*	For the bying of two Garnysch of Countefeitt Vessel after xxxvs the Garnysch somme ys..............................		lxxs.	
	Another article is so curious, that we must not omit quoting it in full, as it stands in account :—			
	"Rewards to Playars.			
	"Item to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for Rewards to Players for Playes played in Christynmas by Stranegers in my house after xxd for every play by estimacion somme xxxiijs. iiijd which is appoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at the said Christymas in full contentacion of the said Rewardys†		xxxiijs.	iiijd.
"Cator Parcells.	This is another article of which we do not understand the meaning; yet it appears to have been of considerable importance, as the account says,			
	"Monethly for all the said Cator Parcells for oone hole yere ys	cvl.	xvs.	iiijd.
	This very curious account also contains "Chapell Wagis," "Household Wagis," and a number of other items, which fully elucidate the attendance, the consumption, the expense, and, consequently, the extent of this almost princely establishment. It is concluded in this manner —			
	"Somme Totall, for the hole Assignement apoynted for the hole Expensys for kepynge of my house for oone hole yere with the Household Waigies and Wynter and Sommer Horsemeitt and all other Charges thereto belongynge as more playnly aperyth by the book of the Assignementt, with the orders and directions for kepynge my said house			
	DCCCCXXXiijl. vjs. viijd."			

* Counterfoot, or Counterfeit, Vessel was, perhaps, an ornamented vase to stand in the middle of the table, garnished, as it is termed, with a variety of articles applicable to the season. In those times, the large stand for salt, &c. was highly ornamented, and garnished in like manner.—Editor.

† This is an instance of a part of the ancient drama which, we fear, has never been fully understood by the writers on that subject. An investigation of the Christmas, Allhallowmass, and other festival plays, of the Twelfth night wassailing (which was dramatic), and of the masks and revels of our ancestors, would lead us too far from our present observations. But we must make one remark in some degree relevant. They had formerly a tradition in the neighbourhood of Ludlow Castle, that the wassails and playes performed there were such exquisite exhibitions, that they attracted immense audiences of the *borderers*. Perhaps Milton, who has more than once alluded to *wassailing*, wrote his Comus to correct their taste.

This account is followed by what is termed "The Ordore of the Chequire roulle;" which, it appears, is of the number of persons "assignyde by my Lorde and his Counsaill to be of my Lordes riding household yerely and to have Wynter Horsemett allowed them."

The same order is made for the same persons "to have Somer Horsmett allowed them." These seem, in their situations and in their number, at least to equal a royal establishment.

The fifth article is intituled,

"The Kalendar Begynnynge at Michaelmas in the iiid yere of the raigne of oure Sovereigne Lord Kynge Henry the viijth, of the nombre of all my Lordes Servaunts in his Chequirrool daily abidynge in his household. as the names of them hereafter followth

"Furste My lorde, j My Lady j My Younge lorde and his Brether iij and theire servaunts as to say, a Yoman and a Grome.

"The Nurcy iij viz two Rokkers and a Childe to attend in the Nurcy, &c. &c. &c.

"The hoole noumbre of all the seid persons in Houshold is clxvj."

"VI.

"The Coppe howe the Stiles of the quarter Chequirroll shall be made quarterly thorowowte the yere."

By this article all the wages of the different servants, from the steward downward, appears.

Over the minute directions that are given with respect to what are termed the Defawtis, and the Brevementts, we must necessarily pass.

The "Braikfastes for my Lorde and my Lady, &c. in Lent," are curious.

"Furst a loif of Brede in Trenchers ij Manchetts a Quarte of Wyne ij Pecys of Salt fisch vj Baconn'd Herryng iiij White Herryng or a dysche of Sproits—j.

"Braikfaste for my Lorde Percy and Maister Thomas Percy. Item half a loif of houshold Brede a Manchet, a Potell of Bere, a Dysch of Butter, a pece of Salt fish a Dysch of Sproits or iij White Herryng—j.

"Braikfaste for the Nurcy for my Lady Margaret and Maister Ingeram Percy. Item a Manchet a Quarte of Bere a Dysch of Butter a Pece of Saltfish a Dysch of Sproits or iij White Herryng—j.

"Braikfaste for my Ladis Gentyllwomen

"Item a Loof of Brede a Pottell of Bere a pece of Salt fysche or iij White Herrynge. —j. &c. &c. &c.

"Braikfasts on Flesch Days Dayly Thorowte the Yere

"Braikfastis for my Lorde and my Lady

"Furst a loof of Bred in Trenchors ij Manchetts j Quart of Bere a Quart of Wine Half a Chyne of Muton or ells a Chyne Beef boiled—j.

"Braikfastis for my Lorde Percy and Mr. Thomas Percy

"Item Half a loif of houshold Breide A Manchett j Potell of Bere, a Chekynge or ells iij Muton Bonys boiled—j.

"Braikfastis for the Nurcy for my Lady Margaret and Mr. Yngram Percy.

"Item a Manchet j Quarte of Bere and iij Muton bonys boiled—j.

"Braikfasts for my Ladys Gentylwomen.

"Item a loif of houshold Breid a Pottell of Biere and iij Muton Bonys boiled or ells a pece of Beif boiled—j.

"Brackfasts for my Lords Breder his Hede Officers of Houshold and Counsaill.

"Item ij Loifs of Houshold Breid a manchet a Gallon of Beire ij Muton Bonys and ij Peces of Beif boiled—j."

These dishes or bills of fare, with a very little variation, pervade the whole of the establishment. It is to be observed, that breakfasts of fish are ordered for every "Setterday thorowte the yere Oute of Lent."

The suppers are next ordered upon "the scamlynge days in Lent, as to say Mondays and Setterdays." Of these we shall only quote the service of the head table, which will give to the curious inquirer a full *taste* of all the rest.

"Service for my Lorde and my Lady and theme that shall be at their Revercion.

"Furst v Manchetts, a Potell of Bere a Potell of Wyne xl Sprotts ij peces of Saltfisch a quarter of Salt Salmon ij Sclisis of Turbot a Dysch of Flanders Turbot* Bakyn or a Dysch of fryed Smeltts, And iij loofs of Breid And iij Pottells of Bere for theym that ar at the Revercion viz. a loif of Brede and a Pottle of Bere for every of the said iij Meases =vj Dyschis."

It is not here necessary, nor indeed is it very possible, for us to quote the "Lyverays† of Breid, Bere, Wyne, White Lights, and Wax, as shall be allowed dayly in my Lordis Hous fro Michaelmas to Michaelmas thorowt the yere." They follow the same order of arrangement as the breakfasts, &c. and are indeed, with respect to the persons

* Query, Dutch plaise?

† Deliveries.

to whom they were delivered, a mere repetition of what had been before many times stated. In fact, with regard to this household book, although its contents certainly are extremely curious, they are, as may easily be conceived, extremely dry. Family accounts of receipts and disbursements, were they ever *so ancient*, would not, for that reason, be much the more entertaining. Could we see the housekeeper's book of TIMON OF ATHENS, when in his height of splendour; or learn from the steward, the butler, or the valet of ALCIBIADES, at the period when the *Hermæ** were destroyed, how their master employed his time and his money; or from the *table decker* and *clerk of the kitchen* to LUCULLUS have procured all the curious bills of fare of entertainments which, in the eastern style, he exhibited to the astonishment of the people of Rome; or, instead of a few general heads of expense which we already know, be informed of every minute article that came into his house, its cost and quantity; we extremely doubt, were all these things before us, whether we should from them derive much instruction or amusement. *Horace*, to his culinary descriptions, has added a *sauce* that renders them both poignant and palatable; but had he been more particular, the spirit of his theme must have suffered in proportion to the minuteness of his details.

We make these observations here, because the particulars in this household book are, taking together the whole of their accumulation, immense. Curious, as we have already observed, we will grant them to be; but still we are of opinion, that, instead of a formal publication of every ITEM in accounts so extensive, abstracts or extracts might have been made of or from the principal parts: indeed the whole might, we conceive, have been *condensed* in a manner which would, while it had preserved all the information, have added very considerably to the interest with which it is likely to be perused. However, the book is now before us; we have examined near a hundred pages of it; and therefore shall, in our next, continue to attempt to do what we think might have been done in a much more perfect and satisfactory manner by the learned and laborious editor.

(To be continued.)

* Busts or half statues of Mercury.

Modern State of Spain: exhibiting a complete View of its Topography, Government, Laws, Religion, Finances, Naval and Military Establishments; and of Society, Manners, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, and Commerce in that Country. By J. Fr. Bourgoing, late Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the Court of Madrid. Translated from the last Paris Edition of 1807. *To which are added, Essays on Spain, by M. Peyron, and the Book of Post Roads.* With a Quarto Atlas of Plates. In four volumes, 8vo. 1808.

(Continued from page 44.)

VOLUME II.

To apologize for the brevity with which we shall be obliged to pass over the beginning of this volume, we think that we cannot do better than to quote the introduction to the first chapter, which is intituled, "*Council of the Finances of Spain—Taxes.*"

"We are," the author observes, "about to enter upon the vast career of finances, of revenues, of imposts, of national debts, of public credit, &c. a thorny path, which often exhausts the patience of administrators, and still more that of those under their control; dry details, that will, perhaps, fatigue the reader, to whom I promise to be as brief as shall be consistent with accuracy.

"The finances of Spain are under the direction of a sovereign and permanent council, called *Consejo Real de Hacienda.*

"This *Real Hacienda*, the name of which alone awakens respect and a kind of *religious* terror, is not unlike the den of the lion, of which La Fontaine says,

'——————— Dans cet antre
Je vois fort bien comme l'on entre
Mais ne vois pas comme l'on sort.'

"The supreme guardian of the *Real Hacienda*, the council of finances, is, like that of Castile, divided into several chambers, or *salas*; *sala de gevierno, sala de justicia, sala de milliones, sala de la unica contribucion.*"

The royal treasure, it appears, has long been in the hands of two treasurers general, but for some years there has been only one. Three directors general are at the head of the receipt of the revenues. Of the purity of these officers, though so well defended against the besiegers, we can say nothing: indeed, M. B. pretty broadly hints, that, although safe from external invasion, a system of plunder is carried on within; and adds,

"When inclined to console myself for not having any more to do with Spain, I recollect her custom-house officers, her judges of contraband, and almost all the orders of her *hierarchy* of tax-gatherers."

Whether this *hierarchy*, as it is termed, would be *improved* by the *translation* of a colony of French officers of this description from Paris to Madrid, we shall not venture to conjecture. The French have certainly had great experience in the art of *collecting* revenues all over EUROPE; and if they do not all possess the *delicacy* of the author of this work, who, we find, shrunk with a kind of horror from the rapacity of the Spanish collectors, it unquestionably is neither for the want of *precept* nor of *example*.

M. Bourgoing then details the different branches which compose the reservoir of revenue, of which, we think, he hints the French could take such *superior care*; and, by-the-bye, we cannot here avoid stopping a moment to admire the *policy* of *his employer*. If a man wished *by any means* to become possessed of an estate, the most prudent thing upon earth that he could do, would be to send *an agent* first to learn *its true value*, in every respect; he would then adapt his means to the end he had in view, and neither put more money in his purse if *he intended purchase*, or take more force if *he intended violent ejectment*, than were, in either case, absolutely necessary for his purpose.

This prudent conduct has, we conceive, been observed with respect to Spain; its value has been appreciated by our author (and perhaps by others), and the *ejectment* is now going forward, with all the violence and all the fraud that are generally the concomitants of *illegal processes*.

We must refer the reader to the work for the long account of Spanish taxes which *adorns* this chapter: they seem, like the ZODIAC, to embrace *every thing*, and, like *the sun*, in their own unphilosophical hyperbole, to travel to every part of the Iberian dominions.

Chapter II. comprises the "*Ancient and modern Debts of Spain. Gremios. Royal Notes. Projects for ameliorating the Finances.*"

Over these particulars we shall, as we have hinted, pass like boys upon *stepping stones* over a stream that runs *to waste*. We do not like this comparison much more than our author will, who thinks that the description *is dry*: and so we are convinced his countrymen are determined to make the reality with (if a bull may be allowed) *a wet sponge*.

Chapter III. is intituled "*Bank of St. Charles. Specie. Money.*"

The following part of this chapter is interesting:—

"A little before his death, Musquiz, who had the direction of the finances, either as chief clerk or minister, was not able to estimate it" (the specie in circulation) "*any way near*. He confessed it, one day, in my presence, before several Spaniards more informed than himself; and it was from this discussion that I learned that the specie circulating amounted to about EIGHTY MILLIONS OF HARD PIASTRES. Spain was at that time involved in an expensive war, but had not yet attempted the ruinous attack on Gibraltar: since that time she has made, or at least prepared, some military operations, the consequence of which has been their entire annihilation, or the payment out of the country of capitals which have never returned. In a very short war with France she had suffered such losses as cannot be repaired for many years; and that which followed soon, in suspending all the means of prosperity, added to the embarrassments of the country. Yet as, since 1782, her commerce has been extended, and the produce of her mines has been more abundant, Spain might" (may) "still have about the same quantity of specie as at that time. It may, perhaps, be difficult to conceive, how Spain, in the possession of almost all the silver, and a great proportion of the gold mines, should be reduced to such a moderate quantity of specie; especially when it is recollected, that under the reign of Charles V. she had almost all the gold and silver of Europe, and, what is much more valuable, the production of her own territory and her own industry, so as to do without the assistance of any other nation.

"How in one century could she fall from such a state of splendour? To what are we to attribute a revolution so rapid and so complete?

"To a variety of causes, I answer: First, it was the abundance of those metals that caused the rise in the articles of consumption and labour.

"It was owing to a decay of their manufactures," (and,) "which was the consequence of it, to her depopulation, caused at once by the numerous emigrations to America, to the expulsion of the Moors, and to that of the Jews.

"But, above all, it was owing to the ruinous wars undertaken by Philip II. against the Netherlands, and which, from the year 1567 until the end of 1612, cost no less than two hundred millions of piastres."

Yet the author observes, which is not indeed a very new observation, that

"if Spain preserve peace for several years," and those useful enterprises are encouraged to which there appears a tendency, the country, by retaining her specie within her ample verge, will again become rich. This idea the circumstances of the times has totally annihilated, We shall, therefore, risk an observation of our own; which is, that if so great a misfortune was to befal Spain, as for her crown to come into the possession of a *foreign power*, she must *ever remain poor*; all that she could present to her invader would be an *empty chest*, of which both *the key* and *the means to replenish it* were on the other side the *Atlantic*.

Chapter IV. includes the "*Council of War and its Dependencies. Military Rank. The Duke de Crillon. Infantry. The Mode of Recruiting.* QUINTAS. *Militia. Cavalry. Scarceness of good Horses. Artillery. Engineers. Military Education. Count Oreilly. Military Rewards.*"

Their domestic arrangements and establishments are, in principle, so like those of other countries, that, although their introduction into this work, which professes to detail an account of the modern state of Spain, is absolutely necessary, it would, without immense quotation, be impossible to extract from them either information or amusement. We shall, therefore, wave dry description for personal anecdotes, and introduce our author's accounts of the Duke de Crillon, and Count Oreilly, who have both made conspicuous figures on the theatre of the world; observing, at the same time, that these anecdotes are neither very elegantly nor very correctly translated.

The Duke de Crillon, it appears, held the high military rank of *Captain General of the Army*.

"Posterity," saith our author, "has already began to speak of him. What will it say? His family will always praise his heart; his friends will speak long of his amiable qualities, which made him so desirable in society, and secured a pardon for some foibles, the necessary consequences of a good temper and an easy character; and history will say, Crillon was true to the epithet which for several centuries has accompanied his name. He was brave not on a *certain day*, but *every day*.* He had long experience, less, perhaps of the military art than of the dangers of war. He was active, indefatigable. By his humanity, by his prepossessing manners, sometimes more than familiar, he knew how to conciliate the affection and confidence of his soldiers. His example taught them at once courage and *gayety*. He had brilliant success in taking a fortress, which, even on the testimony of Marshal Richelieu, passed for impregnable; and his miscarrying before another, where his greatest efforts proved unavailing, confirmed his character.

"If he was the sport of the passions of others, and perhaps of his own, he displayed at least an energetic constancy, and a perseverance which removed every obstacle, and often ended in triumph. He has left behind him some military memoirs, in which he depicts himself without knowing it. The precepts contained in them are examples. You find in them his frank good faith, his benevolence without affectation, and a certain disorder of ideas which is even amiable."

Count Oreilly, it appears, was born in Ireland, of catholic parents; entered early into the service of Spain; and in the war for the Austrian succession, received a wound of which he was lame all his life. In 1757, he served under Marshal Lucy; and joined the French army 1759. He was particularly esteemed by Marshal Broglio, who, when he returned to Spain, recommended him to the king.

"In his long career, Oreilly passed through all the shades of favour and disgrace. The affection of Charles III. for him was for a long time ineffectual against the public opinion.

"Few people have inspired higher enthusiasm and hatred in the same degree as he has. His conduct at Louisiana, where his memory will be long held in abhorrence, though it might not be impossible for impartiality to extenuate its horror; and his unfortunate attempt against Algiers, in 1774, had caused him to be classed with the atrocious of mankind, and with bad generals, although he was neither the one nor the other. Dexterous, insinuating, active, even in body, although he was lame, knowing very well, at least theoretically, his profession, he had the art to make himself necessary on many occasions. After having languished, not without dignity, in a kind of exile, he was made commandant-general of Andalusia, and obtained leave for his favourite child, the military school, to be transferred from Avila to Port Santa Maria, near Cadiz, the place of his residence. He displayed in his command true talents for every kind of administration. He was not beloved there, but he hid his despotic character under such engaging forms, that people appeared to obey him more from affection than fear, and he was regretted when the implacable Lerena, who had had several violent altercations with him during

* Non pas *un tel jour*, mais *toujours*.

the time he was intendant of Andalusia, removed him into Galicia. He thought he might appear again at court in the event of Charles IV. coming to the throne. He was refused under mortifying circumstances, from which his noble spirit ought to have exempted him, and sent back to the kingdom of Valencia. Always indefatigable in activity, he thought to make himself useful, at least, in proposing plans and giving advice at the time when the war with France was about to break out. The command of the Catalonian army was given to General Ricardos, his countryman, his friend, and, like him, little agreeable to the new court, notwithstanding his talents and the fidelity of his long services. Ricardos dying after some successes had justified the choice of him, Oreilly was nominated to succeed him. This unexpected triumph was the last; for when he was on his march to take the command of the army, he died opportunely for his glory. Very severe reverses attended his successor, Count de la Union, who was young, brave, full of ardour, but without experience. Oreilly probably would not have escaped them. When no more, he was regretted. He survived the establishment he had founded; the military school, after having furnished many distinguished officers for the Spanish infantry, was broken up during his last exile."

Chapter V. contains an account of "*Spanish Navigators, ancient as well as modern. Departments of the Navy. Naval Officers. Sailors. Construction of Ships. Force of the Marines. Their Supply. Barbary Powers. M. de Florida Blanca.*"

In this chapter, M. Bourgoing does not give us a very high idea of the Spanish court. Devoted to foreigners, it seems that these filled all the political, diplomatical, manufacturing, and mercantile departments. It is impossible for us to spare time to dispute with him upon the inaccuracy of the conclusions which he has drawn from the characters of the ministers that he has mentioned; yet two of them we can, upon the most certain foundation, defend: these are, Mr. Wall, whom many may yet remember while he was ambassador to this country, who was a man of the most unimpeached honour, and who, *we know*, laboured incessantly to promote not only the great political interests of the nation he represented, but also the domestic happiness of the Spaniards. In consequence of this desire, he endeavoured to excite a taste for the manufactures and arts of England among the Castilians in particular; and when he was about to leave London, where he had resided many years, he, with the greatest sensibility, expressed his regret at the adverse circumstances of the times that rendered his recall necessary; and ejaculated his prayers for those who had contributed to form his domestic society, and indeed for the people in general.

Of the other eminent character whom the French author has mentioned, the Prince de Masserano, we need only say, that when, about forty years ago, there was a diplomatic meeting, in consequence of some smuggled goods finding their way into an ambassador's house in Westminster, which occasioned complaints to be made of the abuse of privilege, he was at first reluctant to believe the assertion that his excellency was privy to this violation; but when the fact was established beyond the power of doubt, he rose indignantly, his eyes glancing vividly around, and, in the most solemn accents, spoke to this effect: "I am beyond measure shocked at what I have heard. We come here to protect the rights and to execute the laws of nations, not to offend them; therefore I declare, that so far from countenancing, in the smallest degree, the despicable transactions that have been detailed, I protest against them, and will never have the slightest connexion with, or even speak to that ambassador, be he whomsoever he may, that is proved to have had any knowledge of this nefarious traffic."

Chapter VI. treats "*Of the Spanish Commerce in general. Corn Laws. Interior Commerce. Coasting Trade. Commerce of Europe.*"

Chapter VII. "*Of the Relation between Spain and her Colonies. Establishment of a free Trade. The Ministry of Galvez.*

Chapter VIII. "*Measures taken with respect to Louisiana. Of the Cession of St. Domingo to France. Recent Prosperity of Trinidad. Treaty of the Negroes with Spain.*"

Chapter IX. "*What the Spanish Government had done for the Philippine Isles and for Mexico. Working the Mines.*"

Chapter X. "*Character of the People in general. Some Traits peculiar to the Spaniards. Pride. Gravity. Sloth. Idleness. Superstition.*"

By the titles of the four antecedent chapters, the reader will see, or at least judge, that their contents, however useful in the history of the modern state of

Spain, are such as, except we had intended to review the interior politics and general commerce of the kingdom, could afford little entertainment, though they would have demanded immense quotation. The subjects over which we have passed are what Shakspeare calls *lenten*; a phrase not inapplicable, but which we with more propriety term *dry*, because they are, in many instances, barren of amusement; aye, and being to be found in other works, in this, of information.

In this the tenth chapter, the *ice* which has congealed the four that have preceded seems *to thaw* a little, and we begin, as on the surface of a flood, to discern some personal traits; the reflection of which, though probably exaggerated, may amuse.

Upon national character, which the author says it is difficult to delineate, we have some historical comparison and some abstract reasoning: the first, however just, we do not think quite applicable; and the second, however specious, is deductions from premises that seem to us unstable. We are sure M. B. will pardon us, because we allude as much to a national as to an individual fault, when we observe, if a man has any thing to say or to write, what signifies his flourishing so much about it and about it—A procession of drummers and trumpeters have a greater effect on the stage than in the closet; therefore, in simplifying narration without curtailing information or elegance, lies, in our opinions, the beauty of this kind of literature. However, lest we should be guilty of the fault which we have reprobated, let us proceed to state, that, although he may occasionally indulge himself in rhetorical graces, our author admires the modern Spaniards for a quality which would not have disgraced the ancient Spartans.

"Pride," says he, "is commonly very precise: she disdains to go into detail, and loves expressions enigmatical from their conciseness, which leave something to think on, and sometimes to guess at. Hence it happens, that *these same* Spaniards, who when their imagination is ever so little heated display all the richness of their language, are perfectly laconic when their mind is calm. I could quote a hundred examples; but will only state two. I have business to transact with a Spaniard of an obscure class. I find him at home *gravely* caressing an infant. I ask him, 'Are you the father of that child?' To which a Frenchman would have gayly answered, '*Yes, sir; or at least I ought to think so*;'* and would thus have said more than I wanted to know. The Castilian, without being *deranged*, without receiving my question with a smile, would coolly answer, '*It was born in my house*;' and then talk of something else.

"Another example of laconism:—A French traveller, on entering Castile, meets a shepherd with a flock of sheep. Curious to know all the circumstances which produce the valuable qualities in the wool, he tires the shepherd with questions; asks him, Whether his flock belongs to the province? What food he gives them? Whether he is on a journey? Whence he comes, and whither he is going? At what time he begins his journey, and at what period he returns home? &c. The shepherd, after a cool hearing, answers, '*Aqui nacen, aqui pacen, aqui mueren*,'† and continues his way."

If the Spanish grandees have relaxed, in some degree, from that gravity which has so long been proverbial,

"Their ladies," it is observed, "seem to have preserved that haughty look which is attributed to the first nobility of Spain. It is scarcely possible to be more cold, more grave, or to appear more listless than the greater part of those ladies. I could except *five* or *six*; but I will not sow dissension among that portion of the fair-sex which is destined to embellish the court."

This is kind; yet the author seems to hint, that the national gravity of the Spaniards is affected; and that a gayety which requires only to be *provoked* in order to shew itself is their grand characteristic. We think him right to avoid the introduction of the stage as an example, for buffoonery and nonsense has, alas! been too well received in most countries; and agree, that their domestic circles are by far the most accurate criterions whereby to judge of their volatility.

Idleness, he, we think justly, observes, is not a national vice: that the Spaniards may require more relaxation than the inhabitants of northern nations is unquestionably owing to physical causes; the influence of "the most burning climate in Europe" is little calculated to promote industry: yet the instances he adduces of Iberian exertions are extremely apposite to the subject, and creditable to the people.

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* To the question, "*Is this child yours?*" we have heard an Englishman reply, with great humour, "*So his mother told me, and I am obliged to believe her.*"

† Here they were born, here they feed, and here they will die.

In speaking of the superstition of the Spaniards, the author personifies this propension of the human mind, and says,

"She was constantly at the side of the feeble and valetudinary Charles II. She accompanied Philip V. a good and virtuous prince, but without energy: he was truly pious, but carried his piety to excess. She attached herself to Ferdinand VI. with a taste for pomp and gayety more consistent with these three monarchs and their successors than the greater part of their subjects. She defended them from dissolute morals; and accounts for the rare phœnomenon of a succession of monarchs without a mistress.

"As to Charles III. simple in his manners, exemplarily regular in his private life, scrupulously honest; he paid, till his death, in his actions, as well as conversation, a tribute to superstition."

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"He has left to his successor his virtues as a legacy; without forgetting that first of theological virtues," (faith); "which seems to be a necessary duty of a monarch called catholic."

On the subject of superstition our author, in continuation, also relates some anecdotes of the Minister Galvez (whom, we agree, certainly could not be accused of having a weak head), the last of which we shall quote.

"Whilst at Mexico," this minister stated, "he had seen the first Bishop of Guadalaxara, who had died in the odour of sanctity. His body escaped corruption; and being again habited in his pontificals, he seemed to enjoy a peaceful slumber. His beatification was then thought of, and certainly, said he, the bishop had strong claims to it. His life had been a tissue of miracles. Judge of one. Before he was elevated to the bishopric he was councillor of the Audience of Guadalaxara. A criminal suit was brought before his tribunal; the accused was found guilty; and all voices, including the future bishop, had pronounced sentence of death. But when it was presented to the judges, the holy man obstinately refused to sign it. They urged his compliance, and demanded the reason of his inconsistency. He explained at last, and answered, 'That bishops could not sign a sentence of death.'—'But you are no bishop.'—'I feel that I am one.' The court thought him deranged; but were undeceived when, some months after, they learned, on the very day of his refusal the pope had nominated him to the bishopric of Guadalaxara."

Chapter XI. is a "*Continuation of the Portrait of the Spaniards. Their Courage. Remains of Barbarism. Patience. Sobriety. Portrait of the Women. Dissoluteness of their Manners, and its Causes.*"

Respecting their courage, the author observes, that

"The causes which formerly kept it in a state of activity have disappeared. It is a long time since there were any Moors in their neighbourhood; who were the constant food of their courage; the motives of their hatred, their jealousy, and their fanaticism increased its ardour. If it does not appear in the same degree of fermentation as it was then; if it appears to sleep, it may rouse; and indeed it does awake on the least signal. The fits of fury, that were called *holy*, have become infinitely more rare. The time when it was fired by the mere name of infidel; the age of *Pizarros* and *Almagros* is gone by with the Spaniards. Religious intolerance, if not entirely corrected among them, has borne for some time, at least more the stamp of ridicule than the appearance of atrocity; and in their wars with the Mussulmen, they fight the enemies of their country, rather than the enemies of their religion."

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"The sobriety of the Spaniards," our author observes, "is owing in a great measure to nature; which, always making use of means proportioned to the end required, has given them a constitution analogous to the strength of their" (the) "wine which their land produces; whilst foreigners do not with impunity gratify their taste to excess. I have known repeated and striking examples of it. I have seen seven or eight domestics which our ambassador, Count Montmorin, had brought with him, who drank the wine of La Mancha as freely as they would the light wines of France, miserably perish in less than six years. They were almost constantly in a state of intoxication; and their decay was visible to the most inattentive observer. The Spaniards who follow the same custom do not experience the same inconvenience. It is extremely rare to see one overcome with wine; and if you meet a drunken soldier in the street, you may lay ten to one that he is a foreigner, and twenty to one that he is a Swiss."

The jealousy for which, in former ages, the Spaniards were so remarkable, and which lends a most peculiar interest to many a dramatic piece, and to many a tale, seems, according to the account of our author, to have receded before that refinement of ideas and that blandishment of manners which has lately prevailed.

"If," says he, "in Spain the lovers are tormented with suspicion, and sometimes too severe in their vengeance, there is no country

in Europe which can boast of so few jealous husbands."

The veils of the ladies (*mantillas*), which are stated to be "the only remains of their ancient slavery, now," it appears, "serve no other purpose than to defend them against the sun, and to render them more attractive." "Conquests under this *happy* change of manners, are," we learn, "become less cruel and less dilatory; the husbands are become more tractable, the women more accessible."

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"Women in every country," it is stated, "have some peculiar attractions which characterise them. In England you are charmed with the elegance of their shape, and the modesty of their behaviour; in Germany, by their rosy lips, and the sweetness of their smiles; in France, by *the amiable vivacity* which animates their features. The sensation which you experience at the approach of a handsome Spanish lady baffles all description; her coquetry is more open and less restrained than that of other women. She cares little about pleasing the world in general; she esteems its approbation more than she courts it, and is perfectly contented *with one*, if he be the object of her choice."

The Spanish women seem so much to have attracted the attention of our author, that it is impossible for us, with any reasonable regard to our limits, to follow him through his enumeration of their perfections. On their dissolute conduct, which he has stated *too broadly*, we are still less delighted to dwell; and we scarcely think that after what he has discovered, his observation that "this depravity is, however, not so general as the libertine would insinuate," is any blandishment to the strong tints of the disgusting picture of the female manners of Spain, which he has exhibited. Still less can he derive apology from his assertion that "there are indeed *in Madrid* many exemplary families," because no society could exist without them; though he leaves all the other cities of Spain, and the whole of the country, in this respect, to shift for itself: yet according to his own account his statement does not appear to be correct, for he says, indeed he has said it twice before, that

"Charles III. was on this head," (virtue) "almost tyrannical. I have seen one of the most eminent grandees of his court impeach, before this prince, his own son, who had suffered himself to be seduced by a pretty actress; and obtained from him that the lover should be shut up in a castle, and the mistress *in a house of correction*."

Chapter XII. *Manners and Customs of the Spaniards. Their Dances. Their Games. Their Pleasures. Their Meals. Their Taste.*

"It is," saith our author, "related that the court of Rome, scandalized that a country so renowned for the purity of its faith, had not proscribed such a profane dance" as the *fandango*, "resolved to pronounce the solemn condemnation of it. A Consistory was formed; the cause of the *fandango* was tried according to all the rules of law; sentence was going to be pronounced; when one of the judges very judiciously observed, that a criminal ought not to be condemned without being seen and heard. The observation was approved, and a spanish couple was introduced; who, to the sound of the instruments, displayed all the graces of the *fandango*. The severity of the judges was not proof against this trial; the austerity in their faces soon began to disappear; they got up; their legs and arms recovered their juvenile suppleness; the hall of the consistory was transformed into a dancing-room, and the fandango was acquitted."

The ingenuity of this apologue will not procure the author our pardon for his account of the *volero*; and we are sorry, for the sake of decency, to learn that this colouring, *too warm* for the French stage, which has been generally thought a *hot bed*, is exact.

Chapter XIII. "*Of the Spanish Stage. Ancient and modern Comedies. Defence of the Spanish Stage, and a Critique on ours. Spanish Versification. Actors. Modern Farces.* Majos *and* Gitanos."

Although Mr. Cumberland does not, in his memoirs, give us a very high idea of the theatre at Madrid, he still does ample justice to a tragic actress in his time of the name of *Tiranne*, who, it appears, was a descendant of the Gitanos, or Gipsies, but who, by her astonishing powers, rather demanded than courted the applause of her auditors: yet the author of this work does not mention any one that may be deemed her lineal successor. The beginning of this chapter is devoted to a critique upon the different dramatic writers whose works have been represented, and who form what may be termed the Spanish drama. Upon this subject, although, as Le Fleur says, "we have all the inclination in the world," to enlarge, we have not space for observation. With respect to the actors, the said author observes, that

"At Madrid they are divided between two theatres. For a long time they were

known by the quarter of the town where they performed; such as *de la Cruz* and *del Principe*: but this last house wanting repairs, the company was removed to another theatre, called *Canos del Peral*, which till then was little used, except for concerts given by the *amateurs*, or other public entertainments, and where for some time the Italian opera had been performed. These two theatres make a common cause as to profit; but there is a rivalry between them as to talents. Each has a manager who is a player, and who every year discharges his company. The favourite actors then make a bargain with one of the managers, either with the most active or the most generous; and it may well be supposed, that the *graciosos* are not forgotten in this periodical change. The two managers agree to divide them, as also the first characters, for fear there should be too great an inequality in their company, by which both would be sufferers: however, all these talents, with few exceptions,* are more adapted for shew than to improve the stage of Thalia. Those who join to a graceful carriage force of sentiment and elegance of expression, those who, in a word, render the art of declamation the sister and rival of the fine arts, are hardly dreamt of in Spain. The players, when they cannot give a servile imitation of the models before their eyes, know not how to create any from the imaginary but possible world, where every thing is noble without ceasing to be true. Awkward in their delivery and in their gesture, they lose all moderation, exaggerate every thing, disfigure every thing, and instead of sparing their strength in order to obtain their end exhaust it at once. Their impassioned women become furies, their heroes swagger, their conspirators become malefactors, and their tyrants butchers."

* The following character of them is founded on late remarks:—A young and pretty actress, called *La Rita*, has a striking voice, eyes full of expression, an excellent carriage, but is still too much in *the old manner*. A M. *Maïques*, who plays the lover, and has travelled with advantage to Paris and elsewhere, has much warmth, and sometimes energy, and, as some have pronounced, is the *Talma* of Madrid. In less difficult parts an excellent *Figuron* is mentioned (in Spain, the hero of the farce is so called); his name is *Quéral*, and he has acted these twenty years with deserved applause. In the character of a *valet*, or *gracioso*, old *Garrido* has for thirty years been able to entertain the Spanish capital, and to make his buffooneries go down. With respect to those that may be compared to *pires nobles*, and who in Spain are called *Barba*, the talents of *Pinto* are much praised. In the lyric department, the voice of *Bernardo Gil* is more likely to please than his acting; and in every country it would be admitted, that the *Correas* are very agreeable singers. All the other actors and actresses resemble, more or less, the portrait I have drawn in the text."—(*Note to the Edition* 1806.)

This "portrait," if a pretty general description can be so termed, appears to us a *caricature*: indeed we might go still further, and say, that the page to which it is as a note appended, exhibits features distorted like those reflected in a concave mirror. Either the Spanish stage has much degenerated, or it still continues to possess actresses who, like *Tiranne*, in the wildest ravings of passion, still continue to exhibit a chastity both of declamation and action that seems to breathe the accents of sentiment and, consequently, of nature; and, in the latter instance, to be governed by the impulse of the moment. As to the actors whom M. Bourgoing represents to be *drawcansirs*, we are not quite certain what portion of energy a stage hero should possess; but are *extremely sorry* that they are not the only *drawcansirs* at present in Madrid.—Editor.

Chapter XIV. "*Of Bull-fights.*"

We have so frequently reprobated that favourite amusement of the great and little *blackguards*, in this country, which is termed *boxing*, that it is unnecessary to make one observation upon it, in comparison with the bull-fights of Spain; for if the former, in England, is detestable, the latter, in Iberia, are still worse. If the distinguishing features of our pugilism are *gambling* and *thieving*, the prominent traits of combats betwixt men and infuriated animals are bloodshed, barbarity in the highest degree, and all their attendant horrors. Cruel and disgusting exhibitions not only mark the character of nations, but have a strong effect upon the manners of the people. Better it would be if the dramatic *idiotism* in which we *luxuriate* at present was extended to all Europe; or, in other words, that all countries were in their theatrical amusements as foolish as ourselves; than for us to have such spectacles exhibited as our boxing stages too frequently display, or to read of the horrible instances of human barbarity and animal carnage which formerly disgraced Spain; we say formerly, for we learn with pleasure from a note to this chapter, that

"They" (the *bull-fights*) "were at length prohibited in 1805; not without exciting the regret of that part of the nation which, although the most numerous, is so *easy* to govern when you oppose with firmness the empire of its habits, or its caprices. This spirited reform does honour to the reign of Charles IV. and proves the wisdom of his

prime-minister. Every thing will gain by it; industry, agriculture, and morals."

Yet the author, properly enough, has given a full description of those scenes of brutality, which, in the atlas, are the subjects of several plates, in order to satisfy "the curiosity of those that never saw them, and probably never will see them. To those that regret them," he adds, "they" (we presume the plates) "will, perhaps, have the same kind of value which we affix to deceased friends."

(*To be continued.*)

The Theory of Dreams: in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in sacred and profane History. In two volumes, 12mo. 1808.

(*Concluded from page 50.*)

Though Horace has observed, that sometimes even the great Homer nods, we extremely doubt whether we shall meet with the same indulgence to our slumbers that he was favoured with, for this reason: When the prince of poets slept, the affairs of his empire went on just *as well* as they generally do when other princes take their naps: but this, though it may apply to those exalted personages, will scarcely be allowed to *reviewers*, who are supposed to be constantly on the alert; and, should any narcotic properties be discovered in their lucubrations, are treated with less tenderness than *watchmen*, who are obliged *periodically* to inform the parish that they are *awake*, though in so "drowsy a hum" as may, like the literary instance, render the matter very dubitable.

That Fancy's midwife, Queen Mab, has not been with us during our review of the first volume of this work is certain: whether she will appear in any shape in the course of our observations on this, it is impossible for us to say, or even to *dream*. Be this as it may, it is now time to look after other business of this nature besides *our own*: we therefore proceed to state, that we find, in Chapter XII. a "*Farther Account of modern Dreams*;" and cannot help observing, that *Foresight*, in the play,* trembling at a denunciation of *Nixon*, the Cheshire prophet, which boded evil to the master of the house who remained at home when all the women were gadding, wished to impound *Mrs. Frail*; but, says she to Valentine, &c. "I *invented* a dream, and sent him to *Artemedorus* for interpretation; in the mean time, I slipped out to visit you."

We are sure our author will pardon us if we hint, that we believe many modern dreams have had the same origin; that they were *invented* to serve particular purposes; and are, in some instances, so absurd, in others so mischievous, that it is almost impossible to be *serious* upon such subjects, without it were to reprobate the whole system.

In this chapter there is not a dream which is new to us, though many that are very extraordinary, and indeed we should say incredible, had we not once read a book containing a number of *Scotch dreams* and *visions*, which ascend so much higher in the scale of improbability, that these, or, as Shakspeare says, the legends of Bevis, might be believed, aye, and, in comparison, pass for *true history*.

Chapter XIII. is intituled, "*General Reflections on Sleep and Dreaming, with Reference to some remarkable Accounts.*"

Upon sleep we shall say little, though our author has said a great deal, and indeed much to the purpose in general: yet it requires strong credulity to banish scepticism from the following extracts.

"Diogenes Laertius represents *Epimenides*, a distinguished philosopher of Crete, to have slept fifty-one years in a cave; during which time, if he had any dreams, he could not afterwards recall them; and when he awaked,* he with difficulty recollected the city of his residence, and could scarcely persuade his younger brother to recognise him."

Nic. Hart, who was the *best sleeper* we ever had, was nothing to *Epimenides*; he only, at the beginning of the last century, slept fourteen days *in London*; then turned himself, *yawned*, and slept fourteen more; took a cup of tea, and then went on with his nap, for stated periods during the winter season. In the summer, he is said to have slept *in the country*; and betwixt both to have obtained a much more *comfort-*

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* Congreve's Love for Love.

* Query—Was he married or single when he first fell asleep?

able livelihood *by sleeping* than many men do by their waking exertions: but still, from what we can learn, taking all his *long* naps together, he never slept more than three parts of the year. A sage promised to write *his dream*: a bookseller snapped at the proposal, but it has not *yet* appeared: therefore, whether honest Nic *is still* asleep or not, it is impossible for us to say.

The story of the seven sleepers is well known.

Cardan, the famous physician and astrologer of Pavia, says, that he could at any time sleep in spite of the gout and every other pain: we wish he had left his recipe to *the college* or to *the quorum*.

"But some reports," continues our author, "are still more surprising. A whole people of Lucomoria, a country of further Sarmatia, are related to *die* on the twenty-seventh day of November, like swallows, in consequence of the intense cold, and not to awake again till the twenty-fourth of April!"

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"Nizolius is related to have lived thirty-five years without sleep!"

Chapter XIV. is *on the Nature and efficient Cause of Dreams.*

Chapter XV. *On the Operations of the Mind in the Production of Dreams.*

Chapter XVI. has for its principal object Dr. Johnson's observations on *second sight*, extracted from his tour to the Hebrides. The author observes, that these reflections are philosophical and just; therefore "it would be an injury to give them in any other words than his own."

That it would not be easy to embody those reflections in better words, we are ready to admit; and, if mere words were the object of contention, we should give at once to Dr. J. the palm which, in this instance, *easy* and *unincumbered* diction merited: but as we are more apt to consider *things*, we must observe, that we think he has taken those too much *upon trust*, and has not sufficiently separated the emanations of the most exquisite sensibility, so common to the inhabitants of mountainous countries, from the operation of facts. There is among the peasants of the Alps, and other elevated countries, particularly those of the highlands of Scotland, a propension of mind which, arising from strong and vivid feelings, generates the most excursive ideas, and produces that tone of intellect to which Shakspeare alludes,

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Glances from heaven to earth."

Hence the highest of the habitable regions have ever been the most celebrated for the stories of witches, spirits, giants, and the long, long train of rosycrucian, romantic, and poetical imagery which floats in the atmosphere of common life, with all those accounts of sylphs, gnomes, fairies, dreams, visions, and prophecies, that, descending from father to son, from age to age, are involved in the traditional histories of countries, and, in the shape of tales and romances, have spread over Europe: the *poets* and *prophets*, for we believe that many of the narrators were both without knowing it, impressed upon the minds of their auditors such stories of wonder, such instances of miracles, as extended their credulity to its utmost expansion, and assimilating with their ideal system, while they kindled every spark of sensibility, produced visions, dreams, and, from reflection, that property of the mind termed *second sight*; of which Dr. *Johnson* seems to have had but a very incorrect notion. A much more natural account of the rise and operation of that propension, from the pen of Dr. *Smollet* (who, it will be observed, was born in the country where the idea existed, and perhaps still exists, in full force), will be found in Humphrey Clinker. He there encounters the visions of *second sight* with the weapons of ridicule, abounding with humour, and of argument, resting upon the basis of rationality.

Our author seems, with respect to this faculty, to be of the opinion of Dr. S. We wish he had suffered the good sense and talents which are obvious in this work to guide his judgment to the rejection of many other opinions, or, rather, of other effusions, which have received too much encouragement from his notice, because it may be attended with this inconvenience, that many of his readers, while they are *yawning* over the *visions* of this world, may suffer its *realities* to escape them.

Chapter XVII. is "*On the Recurrence of those Reflections in Sleep which have engaged our Attention when awake.*"

Chapter XVIII. "*Of the Influence of the Body on the Mind in Sleep.*"

Chapter XIX. contains general, and indeed useful, reflections upon the various subjects that have preceded; among

which we find the following just observations.

"From the general character of the dreams, indeed, which have been produced in the foregoing chapters, it is evident, as Solomon has remarked, 'that in the multitude of dreams there are divers vanities.' If some occasional coincidences have appeared to prevail between some of those which have been reported and historical events, it is conceived that they may, in general, be accounted for on the grounds which have been mentioned, or that they may be referred to the casual concurrences which might naturally happen between the fictions of the imagination and the incidents of many-coloured life. Men, as Lord Bacon has observed, mark when they hit, and not when they miss. Whatever the ancients have related, says Fontenelle, whether good or bad, was liable to be repeated; and what they themselves could not prove by sufficient reason, *are*, at present, received on their authority. Even among the ancients, we find the most philosophical minds rejecting dreams as fallacious, and deriding the arts of interpretation as arbitrary impositions."

Chapter XX. relates to "*the Use of fictitious Dreams in Literature;*" and concludes the work.

This, in our opinion, is the only use that should be made of them. In this way *Addison*, after *Homer*, was one of the most eminent dreamers that we recollect; and we conceive, that if he had written the dream of *Nic. Hart*, whom we have already celebrated, he would have afforded the world more amusement and instruction than it will ever derive from the number of visionary volumes, the titles of which, if we had the space of a folio, we could quote. With respect to this production, in which the author has endeavoured to bind in classical and philosophical chains objects that were too flimsy to be confined by ligaments of cobweb, what shall we say, but that the vehicle is by much too substantial for its contents, which, like *remnants of gauze*, should rather be conveyed in a *band-box* than a *waggon.* After the *profound* investigation that dreams, visions, &c. have so frequently had, this work seems to us to be unnecessary. In fact, it has appeared almost two centuries too late. Had our learned brother, we hope he will excuse the familiarity of this appellation, written these volumes in the reign of the first James (who of all our monarchs was the greatest encourager of dreamers, sleeping or waking), what might he not have aspired to? As it is, we can only lament, that the times are too much *out of joint* to afford us that *repose* so necessary to the cultivation of *pleasant dreams;* and therefore wish that our author had employed his genius and industry upon a subject more likely to *stimulate* the *active* than to *lull* the *dormant* faculties of the people.

Scloppetaria: or, Considerations on the Nature and Use of Rifled-barrel Guns, with Reference to their forming the Basis of a permanent System of national Defence. By a Corporal of Riflemen. 1 vol. 8vo. 1808.

It has been said, that the science which it is the *aim* of this treatise to promote is one that emanates from a principle not very creditable to a polished people, and which, when pursued to its full effect, produces a barbarous kind of warfare, from whose practice humanity shrinks and honour recoils.

Without entering into a philosophical investigation of the properties of the rifled-barrel gun, and adverting but very slightly to its effects, as historically detailed, we shall, in the first instance, observe, that we have perused this volume with great attention, and are, upon reflection, convinced, that the objections which have been urged against it are more *specious* than *solid*, and that those observations which seem to have their source in philanthropy will, with equal propriety, apply to *fire-arms* and to ordnance in general; and, indeed, to every other instrument of destruction.

It is one of the curses entailed upon mankind, that nation should be armed against nation; that war should spread around its horrors; and that, from the earliest ages down to the present unhappy period, devastation should extend its rage over a very considerable portion of the globe. These dreadful calamities, we know, have been, and are permitted to operate as scourges to the different nations of Europe in particular, who have been made to punish each other for those crimes which they are daily and hourly committing against the Omnipotent.

This being the dangerous state in which society is involved, it behoves every country to be upon its guard against aggression, to train its youth to arms, to teach them their use and effect; in every point to be prepared to repel invasion, and, when necessary, to turn the stream of warfare from their

own to other countries, where the repulsion of the enemy may serve as a security to their native land.

Considered in this light, the rifled-barrel gun becomes, as an instrument of war, of importance equal to its power of destruction. Instruments of destruction are not pleasing; but we have already stated, that they are, unfortunately, necessary, and therefore, in their system and their use, should be as perfect as possible. It is certainly barbarous to fire a gun at a fellow-creature: but if self-defence renders it imperative, the construction of the instrument should be the first object of consideration. It would be humane to go into the field with a *foil* instead of a *sword*, a *pointless spear*, or an *obtuse bayonet*; but then the possessor of those harmless weapons would be killed for want of the means of defence. "Thank Heaven! no one can hurt your majesty," said the nobleman who had cased James I. in the armour of the *Black Prince*; and "Thank Heaven!" the king replied, "that my majesty can now hurt no one." The means should, therefore, always be apportioned to the end proposed to be obtained: consequently we agree with our ingenious author in the whole of his introduction, in which he has drawn together a very considerable number of important particulars, "relating," to quote his own words, "to the utility of attending to the minor characteristics of a people in political economy." From this preliminary part of the work we shall extract a few passages, to show at once the style and manner of the writer, and the importance of the science which he recommends.

"Throughout the whole statute-book, that herald of times and manners," he observes, "we find the prevalence of laws for the regulation and encouragement of archery. As early as the statute of Winchester (13 King Edward I. A.D. 1285), it was enacted, that 'every man between the ages of fifteen and twenty shall be assessed, and sworn to account according to the quantity of their lands and goods;" and (after describing the weapons of that time, according to their gradations of expense) that 'all others that may shall have bows and arrows out of the forrest, and in the forrest bows and boults.' Others to a similar effect succeeded, as that of Edward III. and in 1417, after the battle of Agincourt, we find Henry V. directing the sheriffs of several counties to pluck from every goose six wing feathers, for the purpose of improving arrows, to be paid to the king."

With equal zeal and industry, our author pursues his subject through all its *legal* regulations and local ordinances, both in England and Scotland, until the introduction of gunpowder; respecting which he observes, that

"The advantages of such a powerful and extraordinary accession to the means of war, however, might naturally be expected to induce such prejudices in its favour, and such exaggerated notions of its importance, as would tend to weaken that ardour necessary to the physical strength before required. Yet the spirit of the people was neither lulled into apathy, nor broken by the deterioration of skill which seemed to take place in the use of the new weapons; and the laws did not fail to take notice of them, and to induce, if not enforce, the practice of them, for the acquisition of expertness in their use."

After stating, with great correctness, the progress of armed associations on the continent, particularly in Switzerland, "the country of Tell," where they, some few years since, excelled as much in the use of *the rifle** as they did in former times in that of the *cross bow*; he further observes, that

"Much has been done to render Great Britain a military country: and it is not intended to be said that it has been in vain; yet if continuous change of system, and multiplied experiment, be permitted to speak for themselves, no scheme can yet have approached perfection. It is not presumed that any thing that can here be offered will tend very powerfully either to reconcile a variety of systems, or to ameliorate a single one: yet if the character of a people *be* to be studied in forming military institutions, and experience be respected, the subject of the present pages would seem to call for attention, while their simplicity will not increase the perplexity of the times.

"From what has been said it will be perceived, that a recurrence to the skill and spirit already described, in the extended use of corps armed with rifled-barrel guns, is about to be recommended; it therefore now becomes necessary to exhibit those reasons which forcibly point out the expediency of their adoption; to show the utility with which they have always been, and may still further be, applied to general service; and to demonstrate their importance, as forming the basis of a permanent system of national defence."

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* To this Goldsmith alludes in his Traveller, when, speaking of the Swiss, he says,

"Or seeks the den where snow-tracks mark the way,
And drags the struggling savage into day."

The mode in which they attack the wild boar with the rifle is extremely curious.

From these extracts an idea may be formed of the patriotic motive that has induced the author to publish this work: he seems to be an enthusiast with respect to the art which he professes. Enthusiasm with regard to scientific researches is, in our opinions, always the concomitant of genius: in the present pursuit, it has led him to appreciate the national advantages of the instrument he has so particularly studied; nay, it has done more, for it has also induced him to blend "philosophy with warfare," or, in other words, to consider his subject both *mathematically* and *mechanically*. He first, as we have endeavoured to state, details the rise, the encouragement, the progress, and the advantages of the system which he recommends. He then, with great precision, and an acuteness which is highly creditable to his mental powers, discusses the principle of projectiles, so far as regards an analyzation of the nature and properties of the rifle in its varied operations. The experiments here detailed are truly philosophical, consequently extremely curious: they seem, in some instances, to extend *aerology*, and subsequently to elucidate the theory of *spiral motion*. Our author then gives the history of the *rifle*, and states its various improvements: this leads to the mechanical part of the work, in which the construction and perfections of this powerful weapon are minutely considered. This we conceive to be the test of that enthusiastic love of the science which is the subject of this elaborate disquisition. It appears that he has here dissected the rifled-barrel gun, and investigated every part, upon each of which he reasons; while he explains their powers and properties, their use and appendages, with the ingenuity of a *scientific manufacturer*. The latter part of this volume consists of general hints and directions, under the heads of "*Emulative Distinctions*," "*Precautions before a Match*," and "*Dress*," which, to a rifleman, seems a very important article. This leads to the conclusion and general application, in which what has been said of the theory and practice of the rifled-barrel gun is strongly and judiciously recommended, as being the result of an actual, a long and unwearied experience in the author; to which we may add, that it also proceeds from his ardent and national zeal to promote the system which he investigates.

Having thus faintly sketched the general outline of this work, and given to the motive and the industry that produced it the praise which we think they deserve, we must, in order to rebut the arrows of criticism, which sometimes fly as swiftly to their mark as the bullets from his own rifle, observe, that the author is a young man; and that whatsoever experience he may have had in the field, and in the study, he has not, perhaps, had quite so much in the *art* of reviewing (we mean, of literary reviewing) as some of our brethren, who may choose to be *dull* upon those trifling errors, which are only the result of inattention to the mechanism of writing for the press, that we have observed in this volume. Works of this nature are not expected to be finished in that very high degree that the splendid publications of the day, which go through the hands of at least half a dozen *polishers*, very frequently are. We discern in this treatise (as we have observed before) the emanations of patriotism, of genius, of study, and of practice: it is written in a style adapted to the subject; a style that will be clearly understood, and which conveys the ideas it includes with perspicuity; therefore if a few *commas* or *points* might, perhaps, be better arranged, or some trifling errors have escaped the observation of the author, they become of no consequence, because their minute importance is lost in the great importance of the subject which he has so ably recommended as an object of NATIONAL CONSIDERATION.

Poems and Translations from the Minor Greek Poets and others: written chiefly between the Ages of Ten and Sixteen, by a Lady. Dedicated, by Permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 165. Asperne, &c. 1809.

POEMS and Translations written by a lady between the ages of ten and sixteen! But how? With genius, taste, elegance, and fidelity. Of what use, then, Mr. Reviewer, are schools and colleges; since your sex, men of *gravity* and *wisdom*, who have wasted thousands of candles in their lucubrations, are foiled at their own weapons (*i. e. grey* goose-quills) by a young female who has scarcely yet had time to look round in the world? But

"Whose beautiful stanzas and sweet flowing numbers
Will wake all our sages from classical slumbers;
And shew them translations with elegance writ,
With taste truly attic, and masculine wit;
Or bring them acquainted with Nature's wide scenes,
Display'd by the pen of a Muse in her teens.
Her love-strains she caught from that versatile elf
Young Cupid: her beauties she drew from herself.
Proceed, charming songstress, our senses enchant,
For your genius e'en glows in an "icicled plant."*

These are suggestions and queries that have offered themselves to us, which, though we can neither account for nor answer, we unquestionably approve of. The translations and poems are certainly some of the most extraordinary exertions of the human mind that ever came within the scope of our observation, if we consider the very early period of the life of the writer, whose genius seems to have burst at once into meridian splendor; still it was not only genius that was requisite to form one part of this work, the translations, but labour, care, attention, and memory; all in the first stages of existence, upon the wing, and ready to be dissipated every moment. Yet has our fair authoress contrived to *condense* those volatile qualities in a manner that, if we choose to indulge in comparative criticism, would make some of our *learned* friends, whose names it would be invidious to mention, "hide their diminished heads;" but having said so much of her, it is time to hear what she says of herself: when we shall resume the pleasing subject. "The translations, or imitations of the minor Greek poets were the productions of a still earlier age" (than betwixt eleven and sixteen). "A most indulgent father, in the retirement permitted by his station in the church, found amusement in familiarising his only child with the poets of antiquity;" the effects of which education are so conspicuous in this volume. It may here be proper to state, that this young lady is the authoress of those elegant verses in commemoration of the anniversary of "the Refuge for the Destitute," which we inserted in our last number.† We also learn that she passed the early part of her life at the village of Gatehouse, of Fleet Galloway, Scotland, noted for the extensive cotton works of a near relation, and commanding a view of the beautiful and extensive pleasure grounds, elegant mansion, and gardens of Broughton Murray, Esq.

It was in this enchanting retreat that she composed most of her poems. Here she pursued her studies under the guidance of the rector of Shirbeck, of her uncle, and of her French tutor, Mr. Cramozin, of Rouen; she, it appears, applied herself with great diligence, stimulated by all the ardour of genius, to classical disquisitions. Of her proficiency in the languages her translations are the best proofs; but still her favourite pursuits were painting and music. In both these sciences she acquired much excellence; her productions in the one, and her skill in the other have been much admired and acknowledged by the most eminent connoiseurs and exquisite judges; in short, her talents are of a very superior order: but as it is only with respect to her poetical compositions that we have any observations to make at present, we shall close our commendations of those with two specimens, which, though short, will serve to shew that we have not exaggerated in our remarks.

"On a View of the Fleet, near Gatehouse.

"Sweet stream, I envy not thy calm repose,
Nor those aspiring hills which round thee rise,
Nor the rich sweets thy painted side bestows,
Nor the soft azure of thy placid skies.
For here the sun, with purer lustre glows,
On sky-crown'd hills, and vallies cloth'd in gold;
Imperial Thame through nobler channels flows,
Where pleasure's sons their gayest revels hold.
I ask thee for the joys which fancy gave,
When by thy side a careless guest I stray'd
With kindred hearts, now mould'ring in the grave,
When life's bright morning never knew a shade;
Joys which no airy revels can restore,
The joys of youthful hope and friendships now no more."

"SONNET. 1808.

"Life's early dawn is past, but not yet past
Is the rich dream which wing'd the envied hours;
Still in my bosom bloom the balmy flow'rs,
By frolic Hope on Fancy's cradle cast.

* Vide page 121.

† Address to the Patrons of the Refuge for the Destitute, page 78.

Life's dawn is fled; but still the source remains
Of mild delights not spent, tho' long enjoy'd;
Still glides the year, in social cares employ'd,
While Hope, sweet Hope! repays its gentle pains.
Thou too art present still!—ah, still be near!
Teach me, like thee, the silver cord to twine
Round kindred bosoms, and the smooth decline
Of sacred age with willing duty cheer.
And if our spirits meet in heav'nly bow'rs,
Still may such blissful tasks, such precious care be ours."

The Times, an Ode at the Commencement of the Year 1809. *By Joseph Blacket.*

To this "juvenile attempt of an unlettered self-tutored youth," candour obliges us to subscribe unreserved approbation, and to declare, that its merit will stand the test of learned, impartial criticism, as a poetical composition, not unworthy to be classed with the studied odes of some professional poets. The writer, it appears, is in a lowly situation in life, and his vocation that of an industrious artisan, who does not suffer the exertions of his poetical talent to interrupt the daily labours of his useful employment. His leisure hours alone are dedicated to the Muses; yet not without the pleasing hope, that time and experience having matured his natural genius, he may obtain that kind patronage and public encouragement which might enable him to emerge from obscurity, and rise to a more desirable rank in society.

The fortunate examples of some of his predecessors, amongst others, excite this hope: for instance, that of *Stephen Duck*, originally a thrasher of corn in a farmer's barn. Some of his poetical essays having been shewn to Queen Caroline, consort of George II. she took him under her patronage, allowed him a moderate pension, sufficient to enable him to pursue a clerical education, to take orders, and to obtain the living of Byfleet, in Surrey, in which station he died.

Our present poet presumes not to expect royal patronage; but he already enjoys the protection of a gentleman distinguished, and universally admired, as a classical poet, a moralist, and an entertaining miscellaneous writer. Mr. Pratt, the author of Sympathy, has generously taken this rough diamond from the quarry; and in his masterly hands it may, in time, prove a brilliant ornament to the republic of letters.

The subject of the ode is consonant to its title; and, instead of the too prevailing melancholy habit of sounding the *tocsin* on our vices and follies, he extols the patriotic virtues of the British nation, in the liberal support of the oppressed Spaniards. A modest dedication to his protector, expressing "the humblest diffidence," and appealing to a generous public, is prefixed.

Having noticed, with pleasure, the concurrent approbation of some of our brethren, in other esteemed periodical publications, we, in our turn, exhibit a specimen of this little piece, and have only to add, that curiosity may be indulged, and benevolence exercised, at a most trifling expense, by procuring a copy of the new edition, just published.

The very animated opening stanza is preferred for our selection, as best calculated to excite astonishment at the wonderful power of natural genius. It reminds us of the old adage—"Man must be born a poet."

"Ere Order's bright and beauteous face
Illum'd the bosom of the drear profound,
Throughout the vast vacuity of space,
Confusion reign'd, and Horror grimly frown'd:
But when Creation's Father spoke,
Old Chaos saw, with wild affright,
The gloom subdu'd of tenfold night,
As through the murky darkness broke
The orient beam of vivifying light.
To warm the desolated waste,
And cheer the drooping swain,
To speed the rigid season on its way,
And raise the buried grain;
From Nature's frowning face
The pow'rs of frost to chase,
Bid ev'ning sip,
With eager lip,
The exhalations of the rosy day,
Full in the front of heav'n, the radiant orb was plac'd."

The Arcanum of National Defence. By Hastatus. 8vo. pp. 60.

The utility of the pike, as a weapon in close fighting, has always been acknowledged; but we think the present pamphlet calculated to place its advantages, under proper regulations, in a more striking point of view than that in which it has been hitherto seen.

Hastatus, after some introductory observations, enters into a calculation to show the greatest proportion of the population of a country that can be

spared from the civil pursuits of life, for the constitution of a regular army. Dividing the population of a country into sixteen parts, he allots nine to females, four to those under seventeen and above fifty years of age, and one for the infirm. Two sixteenths, therefore, or one-eighth, of the whole population remain, fit to bear arms. Of these the pursuits of industry must indispensably occupy about four-fifths; consequently only one-fifth of this class, or one-fortieth part of the whole population of a country, can enter into the formation of a regular army.

France, he then proceeds to observe, has a population, or a command of the resources of a population, of forty millions. It is therefore possible for her to maintain a military force of a million of men. He thence concludes, that no nation whatever, constituted as the French army is at present, and possessing the great advantages of the highest discipline, and very able commanders, can oppose its own regular army to a force of such decided superiority. The French, he observes, can only be opposed by arming the whole effective population of the country which they invade: and he undertakes to prove, that this can be effectually accomplished, by the adoption of a mode of conflict which will be found at once the most decisive, and which the enemy will be the least able to sustain. Since, with great inferiority of numbers, it is impossible to vanquish the enemy by pursuing the ordinary system of military tactics, *close conflict with the pike*, he is persuaded, would be most efficacious, destructive, and decisive.

The effect of close fighting, he illustrates by instancing the success of the French under Charles Martel, against the Arabs; the irregular attacks of the Americans on the English army; and the employment of the bayonet by the French revolutionary levies. "The principle of bringing man to man," he says, "has ever proved invincible in the hands of a population defending their country against foreigners, led on for their subjugation; and is the only ground of protection remaining to the nations yet unsubdued."

After pointing out the facility of arming the whole effective population of the country with the pike, he demonstrates the practicability, and mode, of attacking any regular force to which it may be opposed. It is, however, to be understood, that the author, though he regards the pike as a most effective and formidable weapon, yet considers it only as a powerful *auxiliary*.

There are many parts of this interesting and important tract, which, did our limits permit, we should be desirous to transcribe; but want of room obliges us to forego our purpose, and refer our readers to the work itself, which, we hesitate not to say, will amply repay the trouble of an attentive perusal.

As there is no publisher's name to this book, we conclude that it is a patriotic offering to the public, at the expense of the author, who is pretty generally believed to be Major Barber, commandant of the Duke of Cumberland's sharp-shooters, and author of some former productions on military subjects.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Feb. 1.—A Mr. WRIGHT, from Edinburgh, said to be a teacher of elocution in that city, made his *entré* at this theatre, in the character of *Cato*. In some scenes he evinced good sense, and a just conception of the character of the Roman patriot; but, in others, where dignified moderation and exalted sentiment were the most prominent characteristics, he was too violent both in voice and gesticulation. His action also, in many parts, was too studied and artificial to be either just or graceful: his best scene, undoubtedly, was the celebrated soliloquy in the 5th act.—Mr. Wright repeated the part on the following Monday, with, we are told, some improvement; but we have not heard of him since.

FEB. 4.—Mr. KENT (see p. 54) assumed a singing character (*Lorenzo*, in *The Cabinet*), and with a considerable degree of approbation.

COVENT GARDEN COMPANY (*at the Haymarket*). Feb. 7.—A new farce, called "IS HE A PRINCE?" was performed for the first time; the *Dramatis Personæ* being thus represented:

Baron Crackenburg......Mr. MUNDEN.
Count Rosenblum.......Mr. LISTON.
Mr. Bluffberg..........Mr. FAWCETT.

Moritz..................Mr. Farley.
Captain Lindorf.........Mr. Jones.
Miss Crackenburg.......Mrs. Davenport.
Caroline...............Miss Norton.

This piece was introduced to the stage, like *The Portrait of Cervantes*, by Mr. Munden; and was, we believe, written, or rather translated, by the same gentleman who favoured the town with that popular piece.

The story is simply that of a young German officer imposing himself, or rather being imposed by the folly of others, upon a sporting baron, with whose daughter he is in love, as the *Duke of Hainault*, to the expulsion of a foolish coxcomb of a count, to whom she was betrothed.—The plot is extremely slight; but the incidents are made to follow with rapidity, and the dialogue is very sprightly. The piece ends in the bursting of the bubble which had amused the baron's family, to the satisfaction of all parties. The acting is, throughout, admirable; as may be conceived from Mr. Munden's *Baron*; Liston's *Count*; and Jones's *Mock Duke*. Fawcett, Farley, Mrs. Davenport, and Miss Norton, appeared also to great advantage.

This farce was very favourably received.

Drury-lane, Feb. 9.—A new afterpiece, entitled "The Unconscious Counterfeit," was produced; of which the principal characters are as follow:

Captain Dashwood......Mr. Elliston.
Belville................Mr. Holland.
Mr. Oakdale...........Mr. Dowton.
Shufflebag.............Mr. Matthews.
Oakdale's Servant......Mr. Penley.
Miss Oakdale..........Miss Boyce.
Maid...................Mrs. Harlowe.

Captain Dashwood, flying from London into Wales, to avoid the consequences of a pecuniary demand made upon him by a usurer in possession of his bond for two thousand pounds, is entertained in the hospitable family of Mr. Oakdale, a wealthy citizen retired, and whose daughter is intended for Young Belville, the nephew of the usurer, Shufflebag. Now, in consequence of a letter written by the miser, Oakdale takes the captain for Belville in disguise, and refuses to encourage the addresses of the real nephew of Shufflebag when he presents himself. Mistake upon mistake succeeds upon this ground, till the usurer coming down with a bailiff to arrest Dashwood, an eclaircissement takes place; and the union of Oakdale's daughter and Belville follows of course; when the lady finds, in her intended husband, the man of her own particular choice.

There is in this farce a great deal of stage-effect, drollery of character, and rapidity of business; and, with the admirable acting by which it is supported, it has had a great run, and promises to be a permanent favourite with the town.

Feb. 13. A Mr. Ryley, from the Liverpool theatre, made his first appearance on this stage, as *Sir Peter Teazle*, in *The School for Scandal*. Probably arising from a fear of overstepping the line of correctness, his performance appeared to us to be deficient in spirit and humour; it wanted most of those delicate yet effective traits of the character, by the force of which poor King acquired immortal fame in the part.

Mr. Ryley, however, seems a sensible man; and perhaps may appear with better effect in some other character; as we understand he has obtained a considerable share of provincial celebrity.

Feb. 14.—This evening, between the play and farce, a Monody upon the Death of the late lamented General Sir John Moore, was ably delivered by Mrs. Powell, and much applauded. It is said to be a hasty production, for the occasion, by Mr. M. G. Lewis; and has been several times repeated.

Feb. 23.—A new Opera was presented, entitled "The Circassian Bride;" said to be the production of Mr. Ward, brother-in-law of Mr. Sheridan, and secretary to the Board of Management. The following are the principal *Dramatis Personæ*:—

Alexis...............Mr. Braham.
Rhindax.............Mr. De Camp.
Erminia.............Miss Lyon.
Ben Blunt..........Mr. Bannister.
Tom Taffrel........Mr. Smith.
Rachael.............Mrs. Mountain.
Usbeg...............Mr. J. Smith.
Barak...............Mr. Matthews.
Anna................Mrs. Bland.

FABLE.

The story of pieces like the present is scarcely worth tracing; and, if remembered, is rarely entitled to a record.—The marriage-ceremonies of "The Circassian Bride" are interrupted by an incursion of the Tartars; and, through the treachery of a jealous rival, both the parties to the spousal are made prisoners. An English party is introduced into the piece, not under very probable circumstances; but, as they aid the purpose of the piece, usage must sanction the improbability. The husband, Alexis, being rescued by some of his own party, under the

guidance of Blunt, an English seaman, assumes the disguise of a blind minstrel, in order to redeem his wife from her captivity. In that capacity he is engaged by the Tartar chief, to soften, by the power of music, the obstinacy of his fair captive. The minstrel is detected, but escapes. After a number of similar adventures, the Circassians become triumphant; the married pair are released, and a grand chorus celebrates the fulfilment of their nuptials.'

From this sketch, our readers will perceive, that there is no novelty in the plot, and that it is allied to *Richard Cœur de Lion*, *Lodoiska*, and other pieces. In truth, the only recommendation of the piece is its music, by Mr. Bishop, particularly the overture, which is a grand composition; and several good songs are given to Braham, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Mountain, Miss Lyon, and others.—The characters intended to be comic are such as Bannister and Mathews, with all their acknowledged talents, appeared incapable of making any thing of; and the dialogue is very weak. The audience, toward the close of the performance, became so much out of humour, that the actors found it prudent to retire behind the curtain without singing the *Finale.*—Much good scenery and some elegant dresses have been bestowed upon this production; which if brought forward again, it should be in the reduced form of an afterpiece.—The theatre was extremely crowded; and it was with difficulty the opera was announced for repetition.

[*We stop the press to announce, that, on the following night,* (*Feb.* 24) *this very magnificent Theatre was wholly destroyed by fire.—The particulars must be deferred till our next.*]

POETRY.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

IN slumbers of midnight the sailor-boy lay,
His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind,
But watch-worn and weary his cares flew away,
And visions of happiness danc'd o'er his mind.

He dreamt of his home, of his dear native bow'rs,
And pleasures that waited on life's merry morn;
While mem'ry stood sideways, half cover'd with flow'rs,
And restor'd ev'ry rose, but secreted its thorn.

Now fancy her magical pinions spread wide,
And bade the young dreamer in ecstacy rise,
Now far, far behind him the green waters glide,
And the cot of his forefathers blesses his eyes.

The jessamine clambers in flow'r o'er the thatch,
The swallow sings sweet from her nest in the wall,
All trembling with transport he raises the latch,
And the voices of lov'd ones reply to his call.

A father bends o'er him with looks of delight,
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's warm tear,
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiss unite
With the maid of his love, whom his bosom holds dear.

The heart of the dreamer beats high in his breast,
Joy quickens his pulse, all his hardships seem o'er,
And a murmur of happiness steals thro' his rest;—
"O God! thou hast blest me, I ask for no more!"

Ah what is that flame which now bursts on his eye?
Ah what is that sound which now larums his ear?
'Tis the lightning's rude glare, painting hell on the sky,
'Tis the crashing of thunders, the groans of the sphere.

He springs from his hammock and flies to the deck,
Amazement confronts him with images dire,
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck—
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds are on fire.

Like mountains the billows tremendously swell,
In vain the lost wretch calls on mercy to save,
Unseen hands of spirits are ringing his knell,
And the death-angel flaps his broad wings o'er the wave.

O sailor boy, woe to thy dream of delight,
In darkness dissolves the gay frost-work of bliss!
Where now is the picture that fancy touch'd bright,
Thy parents' fond pressure, and love's honey'd kiss?

Europ. Mag. Vol. LV. *Feb.* 1809.

O sailor boy, sailor boy, never again,
Shall home, love, or kindred thy wishes repay:
Full many a score fathom deep down in the main,
Unseen and unhonour'd thy frame shall decay.

No tomb shall e'er plead to remembrance for thee,
Nor redeem form or frame from the merciless surge;
But the white foam of wave shall thy winding-sheet be,
And the bleak winds in midnight of winter thy dirge.

On beds of green sea-flower thy limbs shall be laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow;
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And ev'ry part suit to thy mansion below.

Days, months, years, and ages, shall circle away,
And still the vast waters above thee shall roll,
Earth loses thy pattern for ever and aye:
O sailor boy, sailor boy, peace to thy soul!

M.

THE DEATH OF THE MYRTLE.

To HIM *she* WISHED *her* VALENTINE.

(Feb. 14.)

BY CATHARINE BAYLEY.

THE vagrant wand'rer once was mine,
My *own* enchanting *Valentine!*
Now from my haunts he joys to fly,
And leaves me *here* forlorn to sigh;—
The fragrant wreaths that Fancy wove,
(The syren's still the source of love,)
Have lost their perfume wanting *thee*—
Without *thee*, what are *flow'rs* to me?
Without *thee*, e'en the *beauteous rose*,
That on the breast of summer blows,
Has paler tints—and droops her head,
Like *sorrow* o'er affliction's bed.—

The lyre that *Fancy* gives to *Fame*—
Belinda strikes at *Strephon's* name—
Strephon!—for whom she set her spell,
To lure him to her sweetest cell!—
And call'd on *all* th' inspiring *Nine*
To grace her song with notes divine—
Till *Magic* threw her *halo* round,
And *Fancy* hail'd th' enchanted ground—
Still *Strephon* came not—and a tear,
Poignant as anguish gives the bier,
Fell on the myrtle wreath she wore,
And *now*, alas! it blooms no more!

*** ERRATUM: Vol. LIV. p. 593, line 30, for *Where*, read *Were*.

A VALENTINE.

COME, gentle Mary, let us rove
By yonder limpid stream;
Let pride and scorn be banish'd far,
And let soft pity beam.

O banish anger from those lips,
That smile on all but me;
Remember I'm your faithful swain—
Reward my constancy.

When will the happy morn arrive,
That I shall call you mine?
Till then, pray let me sign myself
Your faithful Valentine.

14*th Feb.* 1809. C. CH—P—N.

THE ANSWER.

NO, Charles; I cannot *rove* with you,
By any *limpid stream*;
No *Pride* nor *Scorn* do I possess,
Soft Pity is my theme.

Anger to you I never felt,
But FRIENDSHIP always firm:
Seek one who can your love receive,
And will that love return;—

Oh may that *happy morn* arrive,
Oh may she prove as kind,
As my sincerest wishes do
On eve of Valentine!

14*th Feb.* 1809. M—Y A—N.

A SONG OF SORROW.

OH! I lov'd him too well for this wounded heart's peace:
I believ'd all his tales were the offspring of truth;
And I fear this sad breast will to love him ne'er cease,
Such a charm was in all the soft words of the youth.

He vow'd tend'rest love—but his vows were untrue!
He swore—but his oaths were deceptive and vain!
And when virtue's sweet balm from my bosom he drew,
He left me the wretchedest girl on the plain!

There oft I have join'd in the dance and the song,
When summer and spring had united their store;
There was not a gayer than me in the throng;
But, alas! I can taste of these pleasures no more!

Each eye is averted, that once look'd so kind!
Each voice is now mute that spoke comfort to me!
Scorn's finger is rais'd—not one friend can I find;
Mine is Misery's lot, nor a worse can there be!

Then I've only to hope for repose from above;
My pray'rs shall still supplicate Mercy's mild doom!
Hope whispers, trust firmly in Heaven's just love!
I do!—and that solace shall brighten death's gloom!
Dec. 3, 1808. J. M. L.

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON.

WHEN madd'ning Love destroys the placid reign
Of Reason, and usurps her throne, the brain;
When, at his fierce command, the passions all
Impetuous rush t'obey the tyrant's call:—
To share dominion, and to save her state,
Reason implores, but ah! implores too late:
For Love disdains, with scorn disdains, to own
So mild a partner in his giddy throne.
"Begone!" the tyrant cries, "no more I'll hear,
Nor to thy chilling dictates lend mine ear;
No more thy languid precepts will I prove,
Which only tend to check the joys of love.
Weak maid, begone! and instant fly our court,
Nor longer stay to interrupt our sport."
Then to his myrmidons he turns,
With raging fires his bosom burns:
"Come forth, Desire,"
(He wildly cries)
"With gloating eyes,
And breast of fire.
Now our festive rites commence,
All but Pleasure's vot'ries hence,
To Love attune each lyre—
Each manly voice to Love:
Let the uplifted shout
Shake e'en the seat of Jove.
Let incense burn!"—The flames arise,
And bear sweet odours to the skies.
"But lo! our revels end:—I see
"Approaching pall'd Satiety."
He comes! he comes! with hand of snow,
To chase off fierce Desire,
Damp each unhallow'd fire;
Each impious altar to o'erthrow.
Desire is fled; Love pleads, but pleads in vain:—
Reason, once more, resumes her native reign.
P.

A MON AMI.

REMEMBER *me*, when, far away,
I journey thro' the world's wide waste;
Remember me at early day,
Or when the evening shadows haste:
When high the pensive moon appears,
And night, with all her starry train,
Gives rest to human hopes and fears,
Remember me, and ne'er complain.

Remember me whene'er you sigh—
Be it at midnight's silent hour—
Remember me—and think that I
Return thy sigh, and feel its power,
Whene'er you think on those away,
Or when you bend the pious knee,
Or when your thoughts to pleasure stray,
Then, dearest youth, *Remember me!*
Beccles, March 24, 1806. L. A. P.

VERSES,

WRITTEN IN FLORIAN'S ESTELLE,

Presented as a Gage d'Amour, March 22, 1806.

PLEDGE of his love, dear maid, whose faithful heart
Knows but to beat in unison with thine,
Accept this trifle—tho' the pageant art
Of heralds blazon not his splendid line
Of ancestry renown'd, the tuneful Nine
Will sometimes deign to strike his humble shell,
And Phœbus, too, will grace his lowly cell,
And "*Faithful Love*" vouchsafe with him to dwell:
Not he, the wanton urchin boy,
With thousand maids who likes to rove,
But "*Faithful Love.*"
Yes, Anna, all the real joy
That waits on virtue, I with thee would prove;
Then, mourn'd with many a tender tear by thee,
Wait thy arrival in eternity!
Beccles. S.

EPIGRAMS, &c.

AD QUONDAM HYDROPICUM.

ANGLIA dum servatur aquis quid Vannice fletus
Effundis miseros, tu quoque salvus eris.

N.B. The Gent. Mag. in its best days always admitted a little Latin.

ON MRS. HILL'S WOLLASTON.

RESIGN'D and faithful, to religion true,
Give praise to her who made one talent two.

SERVANTS' ECLOGUE.

WHERE Midhurst rears her white-wash'd tow'r on high,
Once Miba call'd, or ancient poets lie,
Two servants there, I heard the pleasing strain,
Both lov'd and loving, talk'd with might and main:
One from the turtle took her name so bright:
The other by the name of William hight:
William, the pride of swains, whose charming voice
Made the long hall and empty court rejoice.

WILLIAM.

Sweet are the fields, and sweet the crowing cock,
And sweeter still the nap till eight o'clock:
To eat fat mutton's sweet, and drink the while;
But sweeter than them all is Turtle's smile.

TURTLE.

Me too the fields delight, and me the street,
When Midhurst fair invites her youth to meet:
Sweet to forget what we are told to do;
But none of these is half so sweet as you.

WILLIAM.

I serve a master good without pretence,
Of polish'd manners and of polish'd sense,
Whose secret acts the poor of Midhurst own;
Yet would I leave them all, and follow thee alone.

TURTLE.

A beauteous mistress I, of manners mild,
Whom Virtue honours as her favour'd child;
Whose gentle words no venom'd malice bear,
To rob of character the neighb'ring fair.
Ah! I could stand from morn to dewy eve,
And sing untir'd, nor yet the subject leave.

AMBO.

Yet would we leave them all for love so true,
And like the Turtle live, and like the Turtle woo.

SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, FOR THE YEAR 1809.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Robert Garstin, of Harrold, Esq.
Berkshire.—Sir T. T. Metcalf, of Fernhill, Bart.
Buckinghamshire.—T. S. Badcock, of Buckingham, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—John Heathcote, of Conington Castle, Esq.
Cheshire.—T. W. Tatton, of Wittinshall, Esq.
Cumberland.—Miles Ponsonby, of Hail Hall, Esq.
Derbyshire.—Charles Upton, of Derby, Esq.
Devonshire.—Sir T. Dyke Ackland, of Kellerton, Bart.
Dorsetshire.—James John Farquharson, of Langton, Esq.
Essex.—John R. Abdy, of Albyns, Esq.
Gloucestershire.—John H. Moggridge, of Dymock, Esq.
Herefordshire.—William Wall, of Leominster, Esq.
Hertfordshire.—E. Darby, of Ashton House, Esq.
Kent.—Sir B. W. Bridges, of Goodneston, Bart.
Lancaster.—S. Clowes, of Boughton Hall, Esq.
Leicestershire.—Sir William Manners, of Buckminster, Bart.
Lincolnshire.—Sir R. Heron, of Stubton, Bart.
Monmouthshire.—J. K. G. Kemys, of Pertholey, Esq.
Norfolk.—James Coldham, of Anmor, Esq.
Northamptonshire.—Robert Andrew, of Harleston, Esq.
Northumberland.—William S. Brewere, of Bewicke, Esq.
Nottinghamshire.—T. Walker, of Bury Hill, Esq.
Oxfordshire.—John Harrison, of Shelswell, Esq.
Rutlandshire.—A. W. Bellaers, of Bulmerthorpe, Esq.
Shropshire.—William Sparling, of Petton, Esq.
Somersetshire.—John Nurton, of Milverton, Esq.
Staffordshire.—T. Levett, of Whichfier, Esq.
County of Southampton.—John Blackburne, of Preston Candover, Esq.
Suffolk. John Dresser, of Blyford, Esq.
Surrey.—E. Bilke, of Southwark, Esq.
Sussex. T. Tourle, of Landport, Esq.
Warwickshire.—A. Bracebridge, of Atherstone, Esq.
Wiltshire. Sir C. W. Mallett, of Wilbury House, Bart.
Worcestershire.—H. Bromley, of Abberley, Esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire.—R. I. Starke, of Laugharne Castle, Esq.
Pembroke.—C. A. Phillips, of the Hill, Esq.
Cardigan.—W. Skyrme, of Altgock, Esq.
Glamorgan.—J. Homfray, of Llandaff, Esq.
Brecon.—T. Wood, of Gwernivett, Esq.
Radnor.—John Whittaker, of Cascob, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth.—William Davies, of Ty Ucha, Esq.
Carnarvonshire.—T. Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, Esq.
Anglesey.—Sir J. T. Stanley, of Bodewryd, Bart.
Montgomeryshire.—T. Edwards, of Trefuant, Esq.
Denbighshire.—J. Ablet, of Llanbedo, Esq.
Flintshire.—T. Peate, of Bistree, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.

At a Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, held at Carleton-House, on the 1st day of February, 1809, the Hon. Charles Bagnal Agar was appointed sheriff of the county of Cornwall, for the year 1809, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1808.*

JANUARY.

1. GENERAL MOORE, with part of the troops under his command, arrived at Portsmouth from Sicily (30th ult.)

2. Accounts arrived of the loss of the Anson frigate, Captain Lydiard, on the Bar Sand near Helstone, on the 28th ult.

4. French papers were received, containing a copy of the French decree, dated 17th December, declaring neutral vessels which might submit to be visited by English vessels, under the Orders in Council of November 11, to be *denationalized* and not entitled to the protection of their government.

6. A copy of Sir Sidney Smith's declaration arrived, dated the 22d of November, off Lisbon, declaring Lisbon and the Tagus to be in a state of blockade, in consequence of their being in possession of the French.

20. Intelligence was received of the island of Madeira having surrendered to the British sea and land forces on the 24th ult. in trust for the royal family of Portugal.

21. Parliament met, pursuant to his majesty's proclamation.

23. Intelligence arrived of the embargo having been laid on all American vessels in their own harbours, in consequence of the president's message to Congress of the 7th ult.

25. The Prince Regent of Portugal landed at Bahia, where he remained a short time, and afterwards proceeded for Rio Janeiro.

28. The trial of General Whitelocke commenced at Chelsea hospital.

FEBRUARY.

3. The Neapolitan garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French.

7. Advices were received, that the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John had surrendered to the British on the 22d December, and Santa Cruz on the 28th.

8. A treaty of alliance and subsidy was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden.

15. Admiral Duckworth arrived at Martinique, in search of the Rochefort squadron.

16. The King of Prussia, in a proclamation, renounced all connection, commercial and political, with England, in compliance with the 27th article of the treaty of Tilsit.

17. The Neapolitan garrison of Scylla surrendered to the French.

22. Lord Lake died.

MARCH.

8. The Piedmontaise French ship of war was captured by the St. Fiorenzo, Captain Hardinge, in the Indian seas. Captain Hardinge killed.

15. General Whitelocke's trial ended; when the Court cashiered him, and declared him totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.

16. Frederick VI. proclaimed King of Denmark, his father Christian having died on the 13th.

17. The French General Miollis issued a proclamation at Rome, incorporating the papal with the French troops.

19. Charles IV. abdicated the crown of Spain in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. at the request of the hereditary nobility.

23. The French, under Murat, entered Madrid.

21. William Congreve Alcock, Esq. and Henry Dorensy, Esq. were arraigned, at Wexford, on a charge of wilfully and feloniously murdering John Colclough, Esq. in a duel, at the last general election. They were both acquitted.

30. The island of Deseada taken from the French.

— A treaty of alliance and subsidy (preparatory to a treaty of commerce) was concluded at Palermo, between the English and Sicilian ambassadors, on the part of their respective governments.

APRIL.

1. By an ukase of the Emperor of Russia, of this date, all foreign manufactured goods are prohibited from being imported into the Russian dominions; and Russian ships coming from England, loaded, to be prevented from landing their cargoes.

10. The Rochefort squadron, after eluding the vigilance of the British cruisers, entered Toulon.

11. Advices were received from India of the fort of Camoona, near Allyghur, having surrendered to the British troops on the 24th of November, after a siege of one month.

12. General Oakes sailed for Malta, to take the chief command of that island.

13. The outline of the Local Militia Bill was stated by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

16. Captain Shipley, of the Nymphe frigate, was killed in an unsuccessful attempt to cut out an enemy's vessel from the mouth of the Tagus.

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* This article was prepared for January number; but omitted, to make room for the Extraordinary Gazette of January 24, detailing the famous battle of Corunna.

18. Sir John Duckworth arrived with his squadron, after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the Rochefort squadron, in the West Indies, &c.

20. Ferdinand VII. arrived at Bayonne.

28. Lord Gardner surrendered the command of the Channel fleet to Lord Gambier,

30. Charles IV. of Spain, with his queen, arrived at Bayonne.

MAY.

1. The Prince Regent of Portugal, at Rio Janeiro, declared war against France, in consequence of the French troops having invaded Portugal, &c.

2. Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, wherein upwards of 4,000 French soldiers were massacred, and 5,000 Spaniards murdered by the French.

— An embargo laid on all American ships lying in the harbours of France.

3. The town and harbour of Sweabourg surrendered to the Russians.

4. The supreme government of Gallicia proclaimed war against France.

5. By an instrument, of this date, executed at Bayonne, the King of Spain, Charles IV. resigned all claim to the crown of Spain, to Buonaparte.

6. Junot laid an embargo on all the ships in the harbours of Portugal.

— Ferdinand VII. at Bayonne, surrendered the throne of Spain to his father, Charles IV.

— A fleet destined for the Brazils, sailed under convoy from Portsmouth.

10. The expedition under Sir John Moore sailed from Yarmouth, under convoy of Admiral Keates.

— A terrible fire at Dover.

13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons his plan for converting Bank stock into life annuities.

17. General Moore, with his troops, arrived at Gottenburg,

19. The Guelderland Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, was captured off Ireland by his majesty's ship Virginie, Captain Brace.

— Sir John Stewart arrived in Sicily, to take the command of the British troops.

21. A decree was published at Rome, in the name of the French government, whereby the Pope was deprived of all his territory; because his holiness refused to declare war against England at the requisition of Buonaparte; and under the pretext, that the states of the church had been granted by Charlemagne for the prosperity of the Roman religion, and not for the assistance of heretics. Against this decree the Pope protested.

24. The duchy of Tuscany, with all the sea port towns on the Mediterranean, were united to France by a decree of the French Senate, upon the ground that such a measure would tend to exclude the English from the continent,

24. Murat, in a proclamation issued at Madrid, ordered 150 select persons to proceed to Bayonne, to meet Buonaparte, by the 15th June, to deliberate on the affairs of Spain.

25. Buonaparte, as sovereign of Spain, confirmed Murat lieutenant-general of that kingdom.

— Captain Bettesworth, of the Tartar frigate, was unfortunately killed in endeavouring to cut one of the enemy's East Indiamen from off Bergen.

— Mr. Grattan presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Roman catholics of Ireland, which was rejected by a majority of 153.

27. The supreme Junta of Seville declared war against the French.

28. Dr. Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester, died at Hartlebury Castle, in the 83d year of his age.

31. General Palafox addressed a proclamation to the people of Arragon to rise in war against the French.

JUNE.

2. Mr. Joachim was shot late in the evening near Camden Town, and robbed of upwards of 100l. in Bank notes.

6. Buonaparte, in a decree issued at Bayonne, proclaimed his brother Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.

7. The Council of Madrid proclaimed the abdication of the crown of Spain by Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. to be null and void, and executed when their persons were in confinement.

8. Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega arrived in London from the province of Asturias, to solicit assistance for their patriotic countrymen.

10. The Spanish forts opened their fire on the French squadron under Admiral Rosilly, in the harbour of Cadiz.

— Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Bayonne, from Naples.

— Joseph Buonaparte issued a proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, informing them that his brother had transferred to him the crown of Spain, and that he would govern them for their honour and advantage.

14. Admiral Rosilly surrendered his squadron to General Morla, the governor of Cadiz.

17. Government ordered 300,000 dollars to be shipped from the Bank for the use of the Spanish provinces which had revolted against France.

20. The supreme Junta of the principality of Oviedo issued a proclamation, declaring peace with Great Britain and Sweden.

22. The Court of Common Council of the City of London addressed his majesty, thanking him for the assistance he had afforded to Spain.

23. General Lefebvre was defeated two leagues from Saragossa, by General Palafox,

27. The French, under Verdier, were defeated before Saragossa.

29. General Moore arrived from Sweden, with the army under his command.

— Intelligence arrived of the destruction of four Dutch ships of war, in the East Indies, by Sir Edward Pellew, in Griesse harbour, in the island of Java.

During May and June, the journeymen manufacturers of Manchester and the neighbourhood, created considerable disturbance to their employers, for an increase of wages, which they partly obtained; but some of the ringleaders were leniently punished.

JULY.

4. The parliament was this day prorogued by commission.

— The British government issued a proclamation of peace with all the provinces of Spain.

5. The Turkish ship of war Badere Zaffer, of 52 guns, and 500 men, was captured in the Adriatic, by the Sea-horse frigate, Captain Stewart, after a severe action.

9. Joseph Buonaparte set out from Bayonne, for Madrid with upwards of 100 carriages in his train, attended by a strong military guard, &c.

12. The expedition under General Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork.

17. The Governor of Cuba refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Joseph Buonaparte, and proclaimed peace with Great Britain.

20. General Dupont defeated at Baylen, and his army, consisting of 9000 men, made prisoners. Another division of French troops, consisting of 6000 men, under General Wedel, who were coming up to Dupont's assistance, capitulated; but they were to be transported to France.

28. Lord Strangford, the British ambassador, arrived at the court of Brazil.

31. The expedition under Sir Harry Burrard sailed from St. Helen's.

— Joseph Buonaparte quitted Madrid by night, with all the French troops; after plundering the palace, churches, &c. spiking the guns and destroying the powder.

AUGUST.

1. Murat was proclaimed King of the two Sicilies at Naples.

4 The French army again besieged Saragossa, and were repelled by the inhabitants and the Spanish army.

7. Murat, in consequence of his having assumed the title of King of the two Sicilies, published a proclamation of this date, wherein he absolves the subjects of the duchy of Berg from their allegiance to him.

9. The Marquis de la Romana, with 10,000 troops, deserted the French army under Bernadotte, and took possession of Nyborg, and afterwards of Langeland, preparatory to their being conveyed to Spain by British transports, under the direction of Admiral Keates.

13. The French army before Saragossa, under Lefebvre, after an ineffectual attempt to take possession of the city, were repulsed by General Palafox, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon and five stand of colours.

17. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in Portugal was attacked at Zambuica by a division of the French army, consisting of 6000 men, under the command of General Laborde; and after a sharp engagement the enemy retreated, leaving behind him 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, with the whole of their artillery.

19. The brigade of British troops under General Anstruther landed in Portugal, and joined Sir Arthur Wellesley.

21. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army was attacked at Vimiera by a French corps of about 14,000 men, under the command of General Junot; when, after an obstinate engagement, the French retreated to Lisbon, with the loss of thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-four tumbrils of ammunition, and about 3,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. During the battle Sir Harry Burrard arrived, and took the command of the British army.

22. General Sir Hugh Dalrymple landed in Portugal, and took the chief command of the British army. Shortly afterwards the French General of Division, Kellerman, arrived at the British camp, with proposals from General Junot for concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; and after some consultation, an armistice was concluded between the two armies.

24. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed King of Spain and Madrid with the utmost splendour. All the nobility and officers of state, who were not detained by the enemy, assisted at the ceremony.

25. Sir Samuel Hood, with two British ships of the line, assisted by a Swedish squadron, attacked and defeated a Russian fleet of superior force. The Sewolod, a ship of the line, was destroyed, and the remainder escaped into port.

27. The island of Mariegalante retaken from the French.

28. The Sultan Mustapha was deposed, and Prince Mahomet raised to the throne in his stead, through the exertions of Bairacter, who was at the same time declared Grand Vizier.

30. After repeated discussions, a convention was concluded at Cintra between Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Junot; whereby the French were to be transported to the northern ports of France, with their arms and baggage, in British ships. And another convention was concluded at the same time between Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Admiral Siniavin, whereby the Russian fleet, of nine sail of the line and one frigate, which were lying in the Tagus, were delivered up to the British, to be by them kept as a deposit till six months after peace, and the

Russian officers and seamen were to be sent home in British ships.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Buonaparte issued a decree, prohibiting the importation of colonial produce into any part of his dominions till further orders.

15. The French army finally evacuated Portugal, in pursuance of the convention of Cintra.

16. The Marquis de la Romana and suite landed at Yarmouth from the Baltic.

20. The Spaniards recaptured Bilboa, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

— Covent Garden theatre was destroyed by fire, and upwards of twenty people lost their lives.

27. The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte met at Erfurth; where they held conferences for several days, attended by their ministers, and some of the vassal princes of Germany.

30. The Duke de la Romana's army were safely landed at Corunna, from the British transports.

OCTOBER.

3. The Marquis de la Romana left London for Spain.

4. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived at Plymouth from Portugal.

5. The island of Capri, with a small British garrison, surrendered to a body of French troops sent from Naples.

9. Expedition under Sir David Baird, consisting of 13,000 troops sailed from Falmouth.

10. The army under General Moore marched from Lisbon in different divisions for Spain.

12. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, attended upon his majesty at the queen's palace with a petition, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an investigation of the convention of Cintra, and that those should be punished, by whose incapacity the cause of the country and its allies had been sacrificed. To which his majesty's answer was, that the interposition of the city of London was not necessary to direct an inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country!

13. The expedition under Sir David Baird arrived at Corunna; but the troops could not be landed, until the arrival of instructions from the Central Junta at Aranjuez.

14. The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte terminated their conferences at Erfurth, and proceeded for their respective capitals.

15. Two individuals, supposed to be French soldiers in disguise, were burnt by the mob at Madrid; and the house of the Russian ambassador assaulted at the same time, on a supposition that three more persons had concealed themselves there. By the exertions of the government, however, order was soon restored, and every atonement offered the Russian ambassador.

18. Sir Hew Dalrymple arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, whence he was recalled by government.

25. Buonaparte opened the sittings of the Legislative Body with a speech, wherein he expressed his firm determination to conquer Spain, and crown his brother at Madrid.

30. Buonaparte left Rambouillet for Spain: all his disposable troops having had orders to precede him.

31. A long contested battle was fought between the French and Spanish armies near Savareosa; when the latter, under General Blake, were obliged to retreat.

NOVEMBER.

3. Buonaparte arrived at Bayonne.

10. His majesty's ship the Amethyst, of 36 guns, Captain Seymour, fell in with the Thetis French ship of 44 guns; which she captured, after one of the most sanguinary engagements ever known.

11. The freeholders of Middlesex resolved upon a petition to his majesty, for the investigation of the causes which led to the convention of Cintra.

12. The Russian ambassador left Madrid.

13. General Baird's troops having marched from Corunna into the interior of Spain, the general followed them this day.

15. A Board of Inquiry assembled at Chelsea Hospital, consisting of seven general officers, by order of his majesty, to inquire into the circumstances of the convention of Cintra.

17. The armies under General Blake and the Marquis de la Romana having joined at San Vincente de la Barquera, the latter assumed the chief command.

23. The army under General Castanos defeated by the French near Tudela.

30. Sir Harry Burrard arrived from Portugal, to attend the Court of Inquiry.

DECEMBER.

4. The French army again entered Madrid.

10. At a meeting of the merchants, &c. of the city of London, held this day, to consider of the propriety of opening a subscription for furnishing clothing and other necessaries for the use of the Spanish patriots, 15,000l. were immediately subscribed.

15. The Board of Inquiry sitting at Chelsea closed this day.

— The British government published a declaration, stating, that the late overtures from France, for a peace, were inadmissible, and only intended to excite distrust in our allies.

17. Died, at his house in Hertford street, the Earl of Liverpool.

30. Accounts received of a junction, formed at Benevento, between the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird.

31. Foundation-stone of the new theatre, in Covent Garden, laid by his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 28, 1809.

Copies of Letters transmitted by Vice-admiral Rowley.

Polyphemus, off the City of St.
SIR, *Domingo, Nov. 14, 1808.*

HAVING detached the boats of his majesty's ship under my command at half past eight o'clock this morning in chase of a schooner that was attempting to enter the harbour, I had the satisfaction, at 20 minutes past nine, to see her boarded and carried in the most handsome manner, by Lieutenant Joseph Daly, in the barge, under as brisk a fire of grape and musketry as the impetuosity with which our boats advanced would allow the enemy to keep up. She proves to be the French national schooner Colibry, of three carriage guns, commanded by Monsieur Deyrisse, lieutenant de vaissean, with a complement of 63 men; reputed the fastest sailing vessel attached to this colony, and, I trust, may be found well calculated for his majesty's service.

In the execution of this service I have to regret the loss of one marine (S. Crompton) killed in the barge; and on the part of the enemy one killed, and five severely wounded.

I have, &c.
W. PRICE CUMBY, Capt.

His Majesty's Ship Franchise, Port
SIR, *Royal, Dec. 1. 1808.*

His majesty's ships named in the margin* having accidentally met on the 10th ult. and conceiving the taking of the town and port of Samana would facilitate the operations of the Spanish patriots blockading the city of St. Domingo, I the next morning entered and took possession of the harbour without any opposition, together with the vessels, agreeably to the list which I have the honour of inclosing. I have very sincere pleasure in reporting, that, in addition to the assistance rendered our allies, I have every reason to suppose the commerce of his majesty's subjects will now pass unmolested, as Samana was the last refuge for the host of privateers which have so long infested the various passages to windward of St. Domingo; particularly so, as the enemy were in the act of erecting batteries for their permanent establishment, which, had they been completed, would, from their position, have soon rendered the place tenable against almost any force which might attack it. I have allowed the French inhabitants to remain on their plantations, and assured them that their persons and property will be respected by the Spaniards, for which purpose I have entered into an agreement with Don Diego de Lira, a Spanish officer, and authorised him to hoist Spanish colours, and to keep the place, in trust, until your further pleasure is known. I have supplied them with such arms and ammunition as were taken in the privateers; and Don Diego deems himself competent to repel any force which the common enemy might be enabled to bring against him.

I have, &c.
C. DASHWOOD, Captain.

List of Vessels captured by a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Samana, between 10th and 17th Nov. 1808.

French schooner privateer Exchange, Louis Telin, master, of 100 tons, 5 guns, and 110 men. French schooner privateer Guerrier, Dominique, master, of 90 tons, 5 guns, and 104 men. French schooner Diane, of 160 tons, laden with fish, &c. French brig, name unknown, of 160 tons, laden with fish, &c. French sloop Brutus, of 50 tons and 5 men, laden with coffee, &c.

The following vessels were recaptured at the mouth of the bay by the Rein Deer and Pert, on the morning of the 16th November, when running for the harbour:—English ship Jeannet, R. Bradshaw, master, of 10 guns and 185 tons, bound from London to the Havannah, with bale goods, &c. Spanish ship St. Erasmo, A. Gerona, master, of 350 tons, from Malaga to the Havannah, with wine, bale goods, &c.

C. DASHWOOD, Captain and Senior Officer.

[This gazette also contains a letter from Captain Newcombe, of the Beaver, stating his having captured le Vengeur, French privateer, of 16 guns and 48 men, off Boulogne.

Likewise a letter from Captain Rodd, of the Indefatigable, giving an account of the capture of la Clarisse French privateer, of 3 guns and 48 men, from St. Maloes.]

JANUARY 31.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, December 1, 1808.

The Excellent, having been relieved on the service at Rosas by the Fame, joined me the 24th, and Captain West gave me a relation of events that have lately occurred there, in his letter dated the 21st ultimo, which I enclose, together with a list of killed and wounded seamen and marines of that ship and the Meteor bomb, employed on the same service.

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* Franchise, Aurora, Dædalus, Reindeer, Pert.

But for the presence of his majesty's ships in that bay, and the powerful assistance which Captain West, with the companies of those ships, afforded the Spaniards both on shore and by the fire from them, there is every reason to believe the citadel of Rosas and castle of the Trinity would both have fallen; they were ill provided with every thing necessary to a siege; the works of the citadel in bad repair, and the garrison not sufficiently numerous for the duties of its defence.

Captain West's ability, and the valour and perseverance of his officers and men, removed as many of those defects as it was possible, and gave such severe checks to the enemy as made it necessary they should proceed by rules of art against a place that, with their great force, they intended to take by a *coup-de-main*, which has given ample time for the Spanish government to reinforce the garrison, and replenish the stores, &c. of this important post.

The French have on this occasion practised those arts which Frenchmen are very expert in. A person was employed, it seems, to intercept the letter written by Colonel O'Daly, the commandant of the garrison of Rosas, to the Supreme Junta of Girona; and they were two or three weeks without having any knowledge of what was passing:—at the same time their emissaries gave out that the English had taken possession of the fortress, and suspended the Spanish officer from the duties of his office. The Junta wrote to Captain West, informing him of part of those reports, and begging he would inform them of the circumstances which had caused this change. It was afterwards discovered to have been an artifice of the enemy to prevent reinforcements coming.

In another instance the French have shewn much art, by abandoning their usual system of terror, desolation, and plunder; and in the neighbourhood of Figueras and Rosas have lately treated the Spanish inhabitants with more kindness to their persons, and forbearance of their property, endeavouring to attach them by a feigned moderation.

The Spaniards are very sensible and very grateful for the support given to them by the English: the animating example of Captain West, his skill, and the gallantry of his officers and men, is deserving of praise; in the sortie he made at the head of his seamen and marines, when they attacked the enemy's advanced post, and rescued the Miquelets, their conduct and their courage were admirable; several men were wounded, and Captain West's horse was shot under him, before they were obliged to retire, to prevent being cut off by the cavalry, which was advancing for that purpose. Captain Collins, of the Meteor, conducted the bombardment with great ability, and was indefatigable in the annoyance he gave the enemy by it. Lieutenant Howe, of the royal marines, belonging to the Excellent, commanded a detachment of that corps, which was thrown into the castle of Trinity for its defence; and in two assaults made by the enemy with large bodies of troops, this officer, and the marines under his command, were highly distinguished for the gallantry which they displayed, and the resources they found, where almost every thing was wanting.

The enemy suffered a very considerable loss of men in these assaults; but unless measures have been taken to raise the siege, I am apprehensive this very important post will be reduced.

His Majesty's Ship Excellent, Rosas Bay, Nov. 21, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have anxiously waited an opportunity to inform your lordship of the investment of this port by the enemy, with a force computed at five or six thousand men.

On the evening of the 6th instant, the enemy was first observed in motion between Figueras and Castillern, and, on the following morning, was in complete possession of the heights that encompass this bay. On the same day at noon, a small body of the enemy entered the town of Rosas, which, in an instant, was cleared of its inhabitants, who either fled to their boats or the citadel for protection; but a well-directed fire from the Excellent and Meteor bomb, both within point-blank shot of the town, obliged the enemy precipitately to retire. On the first appearance of the enemy, Colonel O'Daly, governor of this fortress, made application to me for assistance, when I immediately reinforced his garrison with the marines of the Excellent, (with the exception of an officer and 25 men, who had been previously detached to Fort Trinité,) and an officer and 50 seamen. On the 7th, the enemy took possession of several houses and ruins in the rear of the town, as an advanced post, from which he has been repeatedly dislodged by the citadel and the guns and shells of his majesty's ships in the bay. On the 8th at noon, observing a body of Miquelets hard pressed by the enemy from their advanced posts, I was induced to make a sortie from the citadel with the seamen and marines, and the officers commanding them, but the very superior force of the enemy, who endeavoured to surround us, obliged us to retire, but not till my officers and men had displayed a spirit and courage which gave me the most lively satisfaction. I am sorry I am obliged, by this little affair, to send your lordship a return of wounded men.

Late on the evening of the 9th, I received from the governor the unpleasant advice, that a large breach was made in the rampart of the citadel by a part of the bulwark falling down, sufficiently capacious to admit

25 men abreast. I proffered to the governor every assistance that the urgency of the moment required, and directed Captain Collins to immediately weigh, and place the Meteor as near the shoal as possible, to flank the breach in the event of an attack. I sent at the same time two boats to enfilade the beach with the cannonades; fortunately the lateness of the hour precluded the enemy gaining information of the event. The following morning I sent an officer and a party of seamen to assist in repairing the breach, directing the seamen and marines in the citadel to be employed in the same service. By every exertion the rampart was placed in a state of security for the night, the defence of which was entrusted to an officer and 40 seamen, whom I sent on shore for that purpose. On the third day I was happy to see the repair completed, and the work as defensible as it was previous to the disaster.

On the morning of the 15th inst. at eight o'clock, the enemy made a most resolute assault on the fort Trinité, with about 200 men, and a reserve of about 2,000 to support them. The enemy was bravely repulsed; but in a moment again advanced in greater force, when two of the outer gates were broke open; but, by a most galling and steady fire of musketry and hand-grenades from the fort, the enemy was a second time obliged to retire with great loss, leaving their leader, a chief of brigade, and many others, dead under its wall, and the second in command carried off desperately wounded. Expecting a third assault would be made, I threw in a reinforcement of thirty marines, with a captain and a subaltern, by means of a rope ladder, which was effected without loss, and with one man but slightly wounded, during an incessant fire of musketry.

I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the officers and men in the glorious defence of fort Trinité, on which occasion five marines were wounded and one Spaniard; but I have the satisfaction to enclose to your lordship a letter I have received from the Spanish officer commanding its garrison, which does him great honour.

No further attempt was made on this fort till the 20th inst. When the enemy opened a battery of three heavy guns from a height commanding it; but as yet has made no impression on its walls. The Lucifer bomb had been throwing her shells the two preceding days, to prevent the enemy making a lodgment on this height; but was compelled to retire, after being struck three times by the battery. During the previous night the enemy threw up an extensive intrenchment, 300 yards from the citadel, and at day-break opened a fire upon the ships in the bay from three large mortars, which obliged us to retire out of their reach: the bomb-vessels, from having a longer range of shells than the enemy, were enabled to throw them with effect.

Fort Trinité, from its insulated situation and strength, I am of opinion, may stand a long siege. But I am not so sanguine with respect to the citadel, whose garrison is very inadequate to its defence, and having, as I conceive, a vulnerable point. I waited on the governor on Sunday last, to take my leave, when he informed me, that he was in expectation of a reinforcement; but I am apprehensive the blockade of the enemy in Barcelona will prove an obstacle to his expected success.

I beg leave to conclude this despatch to your lordship, by expressing how highly satisfied I have been with the conduct of the officers and company of the ship I have the honour to command, as likewise those of the Meteor and Lucifer bombs, commanded by Captains Collins and Hall, whose great exertions during the arduous and most fatiguing service they have imperiously been called upon to perform, reflects the greatest credit upon them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John West.

Right Hon. Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, &c. &c. &c.

[The Excellent has 19 wounded.—The Meteor 6.]

Extract of another Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, December 14, 1808.

My letter of the 1st instant would inform you of the enemy having laid siege to the castle of Rosas, and of the measures taken by the British ships in that bay in aid of the Spaniards for its defence. The Scout joined the squadron off Toulon on the 7th, and by her I received further accounts from Captain Bennett, of the Fame, of the progress the enemy was making against that important fortress. Captain Lord Cochrane has maintained himself in possession of Trinity castle with great ability and heroism; although the fort is laid open by the breach in its works, he has sustained and repelled several assaults, having formed a sort of rampart within the breach, with his ship's hammock cloths, awnings, &c. filled with sand and rubbish. The zeal and energy with which he has maintained that fortress, excites the highest admiration. His resources for every exigency have no end. The Spanish governor of the castle is wounded, and on board the Meteor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE 25th French bulletin informs us of an action which was fought on the 3d ult. at Prieras, near Villafranca, between General Merle, commanding a division of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, and a body of 5,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, belonging to the British army; in which the latter are stated to have been entirely routed.

The 26th, 27th, and 28th tell a favourable story for the French; but are worth no notice. The 29th is dated Valladolid, Jan. 16. It treats of the transactions in the centre of Spain; and relates, that on the 13th ult. the Duke de Belluno had compelled 300 officers, two generals, seven colonels, 20 lieutenant-colonels, and 12,000 men, to lay down their arms while retreating to Alcazor. The commander, "*le nommé* Penegas," was killed. The bulletin afterwards recites the compulsory addresses of the Council of state, and other public bodies, at Madrid, to the conqueror.

The 30th bulletin contains the narrative of the retreat and embarkation of our troops at Corunna, with an account of the *victory gained by the French before Corunna on the 16th ult.!* Accustomed as our readers are to the grossly false statements of the enemy in his official papers, they will yet be astonished to read, that in the affair of the 16th, the British were driven from their positions, 800 of their dead were counted on the field of battle, 20 of their officers, 300 soldiers, and four pieces of cannon taken. The wounded are estimated at 2,500. The loss of the enemy is stated to be 100 killed and 150 wounded; and his force actually engaged is stated to have been but about 5,000 men.

The 31st bulletin mentions the departure of the English from Corunna, with an exaggerated account of the disasters, &c. attending our troops on quitting that place. There has appeared no bulletin, the falsehoods of which are more easy to detect; we shall therefore decline all further notice of it.

It appears, that all the cannon in the lines of St. Roque had been removed into Gibraltar, for the purpose of being sent to Tortosa.

At Seville, the peasants continued daily to flock in great numbers to the patriotic standard; they immediately swore allegiance, and as fast as they received their arms and clothing, were marched off to join the army.

The gallant General Romana and his troops have taken possession of Bayona, a sea-port to the south-west of Vigo; from which our shipping may carry them off in safety, if found necessary.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, who has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers; and the governor of Paraguay, his brother-in-law, has likewise openly avowed the same purpose. General Ello, the governor of Monte Video, is the only person who has yet dared to oppose these insurgents.

By a vessel arrived from America we have received Charlestown papers to the 8th ult. They contain, however, no intelligence; being chiefly filled with complaints respecting the stagnation of trade. It is stated, that "the anniversary of the embargo was kept at Salem and Beverly with every mark of sorrow adapted to the occasion. The colours of the shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired at North Bridge, to commemorate the death of commerce, upon the very spot where the march of a British regiment had been stopped during the war."

Mr. Maddison is elected president, and Mr. Clinton vice-president of the United States of America.

The intended enterprize against Martinique has completely failed.

A gentleman arrived in town, who left Elsineur on the 6th ult. states, that a courier had reached Elsineur the day before from Stockholm, who reported, that the King of Sweden was making the most vigorous exertions in raising fresh levies, in order to carry on the war with effect against Russia.

The King and Queen of Prussia, and the Princes William and Augustus, arrived at Petersburgh on the 6th ult. They were expected to remain there for several weeks.

There is a woman now residing at Vienna, 40 years old, and 20 years married, who at 11 births was delivered of 32 children, of whom 28 are now living.

Mr. Adair, our minister at Constantinople, has had his first audience of the grand signior, and was most favourably received. This intelligence is given in letters from Gibraltar, dated the 27th ultimo.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 24, 1809.

TWO of our outward-bound East Indiamen (the Britannia and Admiral Gardner) were wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, in the dreadful gale which blew this night; as was also the Apollo, Riddle. The latter ship was bound to Curaçoa. One of the crew was taken off the rigging on Thursday morning, to which he had been lashed ever since she was wrecked. This man states, that the captain and thirteen of his shipmates put off in a boat so soon as they found the ship could not be preserved: he chose to remain behind, being well assured that the boat could

not live in so tempestuous a sea. So it proved; for she upset within hail of the ship, and the whole of the crew perished. The mate and three seamen belonging to the Admiral Gardner, who it was supposed had perished in the endeavour to save the life of one of their comrades who had been washed overboard, were happily preserved. The Carnatic East Indiaman fell in with the boat, and received them on board. The poor fellow whom they were so anxious to save, sunk before they could reach him.

26.—The following extraordinary circumstance occurred at Leybourne, near Malling, this evening. A boy in the service of Mr. W. Newman, miller, at Leybourne, went into a field of his master's, called the Forty Acres, and saw a number of rooks on the ground, very close together. He made a noise to drive them away, but they did not appear alarmed; he threw snow-balls at them to make them rise, but they still remained. Surprised at this apparent indifference, he went in among them, and actually took up twenty-seven rooks; he also picked up, in several parts of the same field, ninety-three larks, a pheasant, and a buzzard-hawk. The cause of the inactivity of the birds was a thing of rare occurrence in this climate: a heavy rain fell on Thursday afternoon; which, freezing as it came down, so completely glazed over the bodies of the birds, that they were fettered in a coat of ice, and completely deprived of the power of motion. Several of the larks were dead, having perished from the intenseness of the cold. The buzzard-hawk, being strong, struggled hard for his liberty, broke his icy fetters, and effected his escape.

Same day, at Garth Eaton Meadow, Wilts, numbers of birds, rendered incapable of flying, were caught and taken up alive in the above field. Nineteen rooks were taken up alive by one person.

29.—This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out at Warne's hotel, Nos. 19 and 20, Conduit-street; which it entirely destroyed, and part of an adjoining house, including the back premises, which extend nearly to the gates of St. George's chapel, in George-street, Hanover-square.—No lives were lost, as first reported.

Feb. 1.—The boxing matches between Crib and Belcher, Young Belcher, and Farnborough, and another between Dogherty and a stout novice, took place on a spot on Epsom Downs. At twelve o'clock Crib entered the thirty-feet roped ring, with his seconds, Joe Ward and Gibbons; and in about ten minutes Jem Belcher entered, with Mendoza and Clark, and then shook hands. At half past twelve, the combatants stripped; bets were, 9 to 4 on Crib, 3 to 1 on young Belcher, with few takers. Five and 6 to 4 that the two favourites won, and 3 and 4 to 1 that both Belchers did not win.—There were 19 rounds, in the last of which Belcher received a stomacher, which won Crib the battle in 40 minutes.—Crib, the victor, then declared he would never fight again.

Tom Belcher beat Farnborough without difficulty. The vanquished had not the smallest chance.

In the battle between Dogherty and the novice (who was no glutton), Dogherty won without much fatigue.

2d.—About five o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Bruce and Co. army agents, in Pall-mall-court, Pall-mall; which it consumed, together with the house adjoining, occupied as an office by Mr. Macdonald, and great part of another, in the occupation of Dr. Bradley.

Seven boys were lately expelled from Christ's-Hospital, and two from the Charter-House, for improper conduct.

4.—The votes of four Norfolk militia-men, who held tenements in Norwich, were deemed legal by the Court of King's-Bench, notwithstanding their absence with the regiment.

A wedding lately took place in the neighbourhood of Great Dunmow, where the lady had been, in the course of eleven months, twice a bride, once a widow, and had two children at a birth.

James Crich, farmer, of Lidlington, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, has been inhumanly murdered, and his house robbed. It appears, he had returned home, from Woburn market, about half past five o'clock in the evening. On the following morning, about eleven o'clock, his body was found in a foot-path, nearly a mile from his house, by a labouring man; when it appeared that he had received two stabs in his belly, and his throat had been cut with a sharp instrument. At the same time, Rebecca Rudd, his housekeeper, was murdered. Her body was found upon the landing-place of the staircase, with her throat cut in a similar manner to Mr. Crich's. The Duke of Bedford has used every possible exertion for the apprehending of the murderers. His grace has offered a reward of 100l. for their apprehension and conviction.

Rachel Wright, who was found guilty at Edinburgh, of child-stealing, is ordered for execution on the 8th of March. [In Scotland, child-stealing is a capital offence; and so it ought to be in all countries.]

14.—This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Askell's cooperage, in York-street, Westminster, which consumed the whole of the premises where it began; and the houses of Mr. Lamb, grocer, and Mr. Dudley, patten-maker, were in imminent danger of being destroyed. Mr. Askell escaped with only his waistcoat and small-clothes on.—The celebrated Mrs. Clarke, returning from the House of Commons in her carriage, was the first person who gave the alarm.

16.—A very melancholy accident hap-

pened at Brentford. As the Oxford post-coach was passing through that place, the door of it flew open; when a most interesting little girl, about six years old, second daughter of Mr. Robertson, attorney, of Oxford, who was on her way to school, fell out; and the wheel going over her head, she was killed on the spot.

Don Pedro Cevallos, the ambassador extraordinary from the Supreme Junta of Spain to our court, has arrived. He landed at Portsmouth from a line-of-battle ship called the Algesiras, which came into Spithead with the Spanish colours flying. This vessel was formerly the British 74, the Hannibal; which being captured in Algesiras Bay, was named after that place by the Spanish government. She is now to be restored to our navy, as a present from the Junta to his majesty.

M. Cevallos arrived in town on the 20th inst. The intelligence he brings is favourable, as far as respects the disposition of the people of Cadiz; and it is stated unequivocally, that precautions have been taken to secure the combined French and Spanish fleet from the enemy, should the town itself ultimately fall.

Mr. Wardle, who has brought the charges against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, is a gentleman of independent fortune, and was a major in Sir W. W. Wynne's fencibles during the late rebellion in Ireland.

Mrs. Clarke, who is now the general topic of conversation, is the daughter of Robert Farquhar, who was a journeyman printer in the office of Mr. Hughes, and who, about eighteen years ago, resided in an alley that leads out of Fetter-lane to Cursitor-street. It was there that Mr. Clarke, who was then apprentice to Mr. Burnell, mason, in Cursitor-street, first became acquainted with her. They eloped together, and afterwards married. For several years they lived in a comfortable manner. She bore him several children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Clarke giving himself up to an irregular life, she left him, and is said to have lived with several gentlemen prior to her acquaintance with an illustrious officer.

BIRTHS.

AT Conan-house, Scotland, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart. of a son.—In King-street, St. James's, the lady of John Bayford, Esq. of a son.—In Curzon-street, the lady of William Astell, Esq. of a daughter.—The wife of a poor man, named William Turner, of Tong-lane, near Middleton, of three girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. They have been baptised by the names of Faith, Hope, and Charity.—At Chichester, Lady Strong, wife of William Holmes, Esq. M.P. of a son.—In Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, of a son and heir.—A butcher's wife, in Banff, Scotland, of three children, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are all in a good way.—The Countess of Erroll, of a daughter.—Lady Grantham, of a daughter.—Lady Monson, of a son and heir.—The Countess of Loudon and Moira, of a daughter.—Lady Louvaine, of a daughter.—The Countess of Enniskillen, of a son.—Mrs. Phillips, of Tower-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AT Great Baddow, Essex, the Rev. Abraham Colin Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton, daughter of William Crichton, Esq. deceased, West India merchant, and alderman of Cheap ward.—George Rickards, Esq. of Charlotte-row, London, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ketulby, of Sutton, in the county of Bedford.—John Masterman, Esq. of New Broad-street, London, to Miss Harris, daughter of Robert Harris, Esq. of East Ham, Essex.—At Hale Church, near Salisbury, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie, to Miss Louisa May, daughter of the late Joseph May, Esq. of Hale.—The Rev. Henry Hunter, of Theresa-terrace, Hammersmith, to Miss Graham, of Turnham-green.—At Serampore, the Rev. W. Carey, D.D. professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages in the college of Fort William, to Lady Charlotte Amelia Von Rumour, daughter of the late Countess Ahlfeldt.—At Dunkeld-house, James Drummond, Esq. the younger, of Strathallan, to the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Athol.—At Husborn Crawley, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, Daniel Hart, a pauper in the workhouse, aged 79, to Frances Axby, aged 56: the bridegroom with difficulty reached the church-yard, not on the wings of love, but on a pair of *crutches;* and being unable to reach the church, he was carried to the altar in a chair.—In Hertfordshire, James Delancey, a corporal in his majesty's service, to Miss Wilhelmina Parry, with a fortune of 8,000l.! The corporal, besides complimenting the clergyman who married them with 20l. gave 50l. to his brother soldiers, to regale themselves on the joyful occasion.—Maximilian Richard Kymer, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Clagett, of South Lambeth.—Captain J. G. Peters, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Read, of Waltham-

stow.—William Shaw, Esq. of the Bombay military establishment, to Frances Catherine, daughter of the late Robert Ryther Popplewell Steer, Esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.—At York, William Oldfield, Esq. to Miss Ann Tamer Wilson, daughter of Alderman Wilson, of York.—At Woodbury, Captain Alexander Radford Hughes, of the Madras military establishment, to Miss Jane Huckell Lee, daughter of Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq. of Ebford Barton, near Exeter.—Captain Pulteney Malcolm, R.N. to Miss Elphinstone, daughter of the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone.—Abiathar Hawes, Esq. captain in the 21st light dragoons, to Mary-Anne, daughter of William Borrowdaile, Esq. of Fenchurch-street.—At Prospect, Lota, near Cork, the seat of Robert Burke, Esq. John Gallwey Ronan, Esq. M.D. to Miss Burke, daughter of the late Mac-Walter Burke, Esq. of Corroughnaboloa, in the county of Tipperary.—Mr. Randal, hop-factor, to Miss Pasmore, of Basinghall-street.—At Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall, William Peter, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London, son of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, Esq. to Frances, the daughter and only child of John Thomas, of Chiverton, Esq. vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.—Henry Jackson, Esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Mr. George Poole, of Sergeants'-inn.—At Maidstone, William Scudamore, Esq. of that place, to Miss Davies, of Mortlake, Surrey.—Captain R. Robinson, of the Royal West London militia, to Miss Forster, daughter of Robert Forster, Esq. of Turnham-green.—Edward Lloyd Sanders, Esq. banker, to Miss Andrew, daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrew.—Captain Prescott, of the 5th dragoon guards, to Miss Mary Falkiner.—James Brabazon Urmston, Esq. of Chigwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hanson, Esq. of Russell-square.—Samuel Welchman, Esq. of Stamford-street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Gordon, Esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.—At Liverpool, Mr. Saxoni, of the Olympic Circus, to Miss Cabanel, formerly of the same place.—At Wanstead-house, Essex, his Serene Highness the Prince de Condé, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager de Monaco.—At Maghera, John M'Ilmaill, aged 97, to the widow M'Inespey, aged 89. The bridegroom has been four times married, and the bride six times!—In Longford, the Hon. and Rev. George Bourke, brother to the Earl of Mayo, to Miss Webster, daughter of Thomas Webster, Esq.—Joseph Smith, Esq. of Burton Grange, near Boroughbridge, to Miss Morley, daughter of the late William Morley, Esq. of Dishforth.—The Rev. Joshua Hird, chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, and rector of Monxton, to Miss Sophia Lockton, late of Clanville, Hants.—The Rev. Dr. William Brown, to Isabella, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. Prestonpans.—At Dublin, Captain Duff, of the third regiment of foot guards, to Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the late William Finlay, Esq. of Ginnetts, in the county of Meath.—Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria Mealey, widow of Lieutenant-colonel Ridgeway Mealey, late of the Madras establishment.—George Wigley Perrott, of Craycome-house, Worcester, Esq. and captain in the third (king's own) dragoons, to Miss Yates, only daughter of Joseph Yates, of Peel-hall, Lancaster, Esq.—Joseph Duckham, Esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Horton, of Highbury.—At Dublin, Hugh Cathcart, Esq. heir of Sir Andrew Cathcart, Bart. to Caroline, daughter of Conway Heatly, Esq. grand-niece of John, Duke of Argyle, and cousin to the late Duchess of Richmond.—Mr. James Vincent, of Kingsland-road, to Mrs. Elizabeth Chancellor, of the same place.—The Rev. W. Burrows, M. A. to Miss Stock, daughter of the Bishop of Killala.—The Rev. E. Neale Vansittart, son of G. Vansittart, Esq. M. P. for Berks, to Miss Ann Spooner, daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon, Warwick.—Michael Beach Hicks, Esq. son of M. Hicks Beach, Esq. M.B. of William's Park, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Jane, daughter of William Mount, Esq. of Wasing-house, Berks.—The Rev. Henry Hervey Baber, of the British Museum, to Miss Smith, daughter of Harry Smith, Esq. Pentonville.—Mr. Keating, of the Strand, goldsmith, to Miss Brooks, daughter of the late William Brooks, Esq. Hern-hill, Surrey.—John Moore, Esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Iles, daughter of Isaac Isles, Esq. of St. John-street.—Butter Thompson Claxton, Esq. son of Robert Claxton, Esq. of Bristol, to Miss Lucy Shuckburgh Anderdon, only daughter of John Proctor Anderdon, Esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens.—Ebenezer Gairdner, Esq. of Cannon-street, to Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Meredith, Esq. of Calcutta.—Thomas Bramall, Esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Sophia Robins, daughter of Mr. Robins, of Warwick-street, Golden-square.—John Morrough, of Cork, Esq. to Mary, daughter of Francis Plowden, Esq. barrister-at-law.—Charles Bonner, Esq. of Spalding, to Ann, daughter of J. G. Calthrop, Esq. of Gosberton, Lincoln.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in King-street, Cheapside, G. Slack, Esq. aged 71.—In Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Ayrey, aged 77.—In White Lyon-street, Pentonville, at the advanced age of 87, Mrs. Esther Jones, many years an inhabitant of Islington.—The Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife

of Henry Woodgate, Esq. of Spring-grove, Kent.—At Clifton, of a dropsy in the chest, Thomas Beddoes, M.D.—Thomas Clee, at the advanced age of 104 years, he had spent the early part of his life as a gardener. This man was a native of Herefordshire, but of late years resided at Mitcham, in Surrey; he retained his faculties till the last moment, and lived during four reigns.—At Leicester, in her 97th year, Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and of the Hon. Mrs. Byron. She retained her faculties until the last moment, usually read without spectacles, and attended to her domestic concerns until within a short period of her death,—In Well-street, Mrs. Frances Hunt, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Hunt. Her life was terminated by the accident of her dress catching fire.—In Upper Wimpole-street, William Boyce, Esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 16th light dragoons.—At Nith Bank, near Dumfries, Mrs. Murray, of Belridding, mother of the first Countess Lockhart.—At St. John's, Wakefield, David Parkhill, Esq. aged 70, formerly captain in the 12th regiment of foot, and father to the late Lieutenant-colonel Parkhill, of the 55th. Captain Parkhill attended his regiment to Germany in the year 1757, and lost a leg at the battle of Minden.—The Right Hon. the Countess of Dundonald.—In Ireland, at his seat at Bellmont, on the Slaney, near Wexford, John Lyster, Esq. a respectable magistrate for that county. He was a gentleman of considerable endowments; and, as an *amateur* comedian, had probably no rival, particularly in the character of *Falstaff*, which he was performing at the Kilkenny theatre in November last, when he was attacked with the disorder that proved fatal to his existence.—At Spalding, Lincolnshire, in her 76th year, Mrs. Gresham Dinham, widow of the Rev. John Dinham, many years minister of that place.—Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, Mr. Potter, formerly groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. of Great Barton, Suffolk.—At Ballynahymore, in the county of Tipperary, Ambrose Mandeville, Esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county.—In Glassnevin, near Dublin, Lieutenant-general Barber; and the week after his only sister, Miss Barber.—In the 41st year of his age, the Rev. H. Dawson, of Babergh-place, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk.—At Tuxford, in the 76th year of his age, Richard Berks, Esq. late adjutant in the Nottinghamshire regiment of militia. He served as lieutenant of marines at the taking of Quebec, under General Wolfe.—At his residence near Birmingham, John Ireland, Esq. author of the Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, and of some other admired productions.—At Northallerton, Charles Gale, Esq. son of the late Roger Gale, Esq. of that place.—At Knaresborough, aged 82, Mrs. Broadbelt, wife of Mr. Broadbelt, printer, of that place. She has bequeathed, by will, the sum of 10l. a-year, for ever, to the charity-school in Knaresborough; and 15l. a-year, for ever, to the charity-school in Hartwith, near Ripley.—In the prime of life, the Rev. Mr. Jervoise, second son of the Rev. Tristram Huddlestone Jervoise, of Britford-House, Salisbury, and brother of Colonel Jervoise, of the North Hants militia.—Thomas Compson, Esq. of Hopton Wafers, near Cleobury. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Salop a few years ago.—Of an apoplectic fit, Miss Mitchell, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, Esq. of Truro, and sister of Commodore Mitchell.—John Knight, Esq. of Ludlow.—Aged 70, John Dymock Griffith, Esq. of Birmingham-heath.—At Melton Mowbray, aged 91, Mrs. Reeve, relict of William Reeve, Esq. and grandmother of the late Earl of Harborough.—At Bath, Mr. Knowles, of Paradise, near Painswick.—In Hammond's-court, Mincing-lane, Mr. Lawrence Taylor.—At Clifton, Oxfordshire, Mr. R. Slatter, one of the printers and proprietors of the Oxford Herald.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Fidoe, widow of the late Mr. William Fidoe, Middle Temple.—At Twickenham, Richard Dutton, Esq. aged 81.—At Tippington-house, Thos. Smith, Esq. proprietor of very extensive iron and coal works in the vicinity of Dudley.—Suddenly, at Manchester, Mr. Smith, of Chaddock-hall, near Manchester. He had been on the Exchange at that place transacting business, in perfect health, at twelve o'clock; and on returning to his warehouse was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before one o'clock.—In Blandford-street, Robert Coningham, Esq. late of Londonderry, in Ireland.—At Studley Castle, Warwickshire, Philip Lyttleton, Esq. in his 80th year.—At Johnstown, in the county of Wexford, after a few days' illness, Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, relict of the late Stephen Fitz-Gerald, of the Queen's County, Esq.—At Lawrenny-hall, Pembrokeshire, Hugh Barlow, Esq. many years representative in Parliament for the borough of Pembroke.—At Newtown, King's County, Sir Michael Smith, Bart. late master of the rolls in Ireland, and many years a baron in the court of Exchequer. By Sir Michael's death, a pension of 2,500l. which he enjoyed as a retired judge, ceases. Sir Michael was, in early life, the intimate friend of the present Dr. Duigenan. They married the two Misses Cusack, Roman catholic ladies of great respectability, who were co-heiresses of considerable fortune. Mrs. Duigenan had no family; but Sir Michael Smith's lady left a son and daughter; the present Baron Smith, and the late Mrs. Burrowes, wife of William Burrowes, Esq. of Dublin.—In York, aged 78, Richard Metcalfe, Esq. an alderman of that corporation. He served the office of sheriff in 1787, and that of lord mayor in 1795.

Aged 52, Mr. John Cookson, of Leeds, one of the common council of that borough.—At Langtoff, aged 90 years, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, vicar of Reighton, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Sledmere and Filey, in the county of York. He preached, and baptised a child, on the day before his death, in his usual health and spirits.—At Tempsford, in Bedfordshire, in the 52d year of his age, Richard Newman Harding Newman, Esq. of Nelmes, near Romford, in Essex, well known in the sporting and agricultural world.—Mr. Hamilton, of Wilsted-street, Somerstown, schoolmaster.—Mrs. Day, widow of Daniel Day, Esq. of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire; in consequence of a fall on the ice the preceding Friday.—At the advanced age of 102, Mrs. Diana Kees, of Abergelly, near Carmarthen.—At Wingate Grange, aged 106, Mr. Thomas Watson, farmer. He retained his faculties to the last.

Dec. 24, 1808. At his house, at Clifton, Thomas Beddoes, M. D.

27. At Crantit, Orkney, James Watson, Esq. factor for the Right Hon. Lord Dundas.

Jan. 2, 1809. At Ambleside, Westmoreland, Lieutenant James Stuart, of the 88th foot, son of the late Lieutenant-general James Stewart.

7. Aged 69, Ralph Ferry, Esq. of Thorpe. On his return from Sunderland, through the darkness of the night, he lost his road, got among a quantity of drifted snow, where he perished, and was not found until the next morning.

11. At Guildford, in his 68th year, James Vincent, Esq. He was father of the corporation of that borough, and had three times served the office of mayor.

13. At Sligo, Andrew Hume, sen. Esq. merchant.

15. On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, a martyr to sickness for the last 20 years of her life, Miss Routh, aged 36, daughter of the late Richard Routh, Esq. chief justice, &c. of the island of Newfoundland.—At Hexham, aged 57, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, M. A. curate of Hexham, and master of the free grammar school at Haydon-bridge.

18. At Coathamhall, Garth, near Darlington, in his 48th year, Mr. Thomas Porthouse, inventor of the valuable machines for heckling and spinning of flax and hemp.—John Gray, eldest son of Ram Gray, Esq. sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire.

20. At Plumstead, Kent, aged 62 years, Mr. Edmund Audersley.

21. At Portswood, near Southampton, Lieutenant-general Hibbert, formerly commander-in-chief of the East India company's forces in Bengal.

22. On board the Mary transport, on his passage home from Corunna, Lieutenant-colonel Michael Symes, of his majesty's 76th regiment, in consequence of extraordinary fatigue and exertions in the Spanish campaign. He was a man whose civil and military virtues and accomplishments were equally the objects of admiration. He possessed the highest capacity for science, with the most shining talents for action, and was not less endowed with the amiable qualities which embellish private life. He was twice ambassador to the court of Ava, and published an interesting account of his first embassy; which gained him distinguished reputation, as a diplomatic and literary character. On the way from Portsmouth to Rochester, the funeral procession was followed by a long train of relations and friends. The church and church-yard of St. Margaret, Rochester, were crowded with the officers of the garrison of Chatham; and a most impressive and appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Menzies, chaplain in ordinary to his majesty: his text was taken from the 1st chapter of Job, 21st verse.—At Chesterfield, Charles Kinder, Esq. in his 74th year.—In Albemarle-street, Lieutenant-colonel Bothwell, late of the 2d or R. N. B. dragoons.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Thomas Hughes, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hervey, and co-heiress of Sir Pyncent Chernocke, Bart.—At Kennington, aged 72, Dr. John Andrews; a gentleman well known to the literary world as an historian, &c.

23. At Gosport, Mr. Edward Brown, late of Clerkenwell and Blackheath.—Mrs. Baskerville, lady of Colonel Baskerville, of Poulton-house, near Marlborough.—At Marlborough-house, Weston, near Bath, Mrs. Browne, widow of the Rev. Francis Browne, late dean of Elphin. She had been deprived of the use of her limbs for near twelve years.—Aged 70 years, Benjamin Frend, Esq. of Boskell, in the county of Limerick, alderman of Limerick.—At Lawrenny Hall, Pembrokeshire, in the 80th year of his age, Hugh Barlow, Esq. M. P. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected seven sessions to serve in parliament.—At Great Lodge, near Tunbridge Wells, Mr. James Stephens, brother of the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Devonshire-place.—Mrs. Cuddington, wife of Mr. Cuddington, who keeps the subscription house, called Boodle's, in St. James's-street.—Mr. Edward Beetham; many years an inhabitant of Fleet-street, and one of the directors of the Eagle Fire and Life Insurance office.

24. At Brompton, the wife of John Temple, Esq. She was the daughter of Captain Boger, of the navy.—In Argyle-street, Lady Lumm, relict of Sir Francis Lumm, Bart. of Lummville, in Ireland. She

was daughter and coheiress of Lord Chief Justice Foster, of the kingdom of Ireland, and sister to the present Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Richard Chambers, Esq. of Whitborne-court, Herefordshire, aged 64.—In his 80th year, William Milward, Esq. of Hoddesden, Herts.

25. In Upper Norton-street, the widow of the late Mr. Serjeant Adair.—William Montague, Esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, aged 83, late principal clerk to the chamberlain of London; which situation he relinquished some time since, after having performed its duties near forty years.

26. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Gilbert Gallan, Esq. of the island of St. Vincent.—At Richmond, Surrey, the Viscountess de Cambis.—At Taugier Park, Hants, aged 67, Thomas Limbrey Sclater Matthew, Esq. clerk of the peace for the county.—In Great Russell street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Jortin, relict of the late Roger Jortin, Esq. of Chancery-lane, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Maty, of the British Museum.—At Beckenham, Kent, G. W. Dickes, Esq. secretary to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the principal registrars of the ecclesiastical court, Canterbury.

27. At Great Barton, Suffolk, Frances, eldest daughter of John Phillips, Esq. of Pall Mall, London.—At Barnstaple, Henry Gribble, Esq. banker and merchant, of that place.—Mr. Joseph Case, of Huggin-lane, Wood-street, aged 63.—At Plymouth dock, after returning from Spain, Major Archibald Argyle Campbell, 42d royal highlanders.

28. At Eythorn, in Kent, the Rev. Phillip Papillon, rector of that parish, and vicar of Tunbridge.—In Camden-place, Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rowley Hill, Esq. of Mount Hill, county Armagh, Ireland.—In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Charles Powlett, late rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, in Cornwall.—In consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, after languishing some time, Mr. Bailey Brett, of Westbromwich, Staffordshire; a proprietor of coal mines in that place and Tipton.—At Plymouth, in the 25th year of his age, Lieutenant Parkins, of the first West York militia.

29. Miss Langham, sister of Sir W. Langham, Bart.—At his house in Hill-street, Dr. John Hunter, F. R. S. physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.—Mr. James Sawyer, dairyman, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.—In consequence of the fire in St. James's Palace, William Cox, Esq. one of his majesty's pages. His apartments communicated to the king's back stairs, where it seems probable (from the evidence before the coroner's inquest held on the body of the unfortunate young woman who was burnt) that the fire broke out; and, although on the ground-floor, the flames being impelled by the wind in that direction, they were almost the first consumed. In endeavouring to save some property, which however was effected in a very slight degree, he had two narrow escapes for his life. This, combined with his anxiety for the safety of his wife and daughters, so affected his nervous system, as to occasion his death in about a week after the fatal catastrophe.

30. Lieutenant William Columbus Youngs, of the 24th regiment of dragoons. This promising officer was only 32 years of age. He served 13 years in India, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Delhi, under Lord Lake.—Mr. Chasning, a French officer, aged 42, who had been on parole at Montgomery nearly four years.—Richard Stonehewer, Esq. auditor of the excise, aged 81. This gentleman was private secretary to the Duke of Grafton while his grace was first lord of the treasury, and through that powerful patronage procured the appointment.—Mr. Thomas Ockford, landlord of the Half-moon, in Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate-street.—At Arundel, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of the late Henry Swinburne, Esq. of Hamsterly, county of Durham.—At Shaftesbury, Mr. James Atchison.—At Kennington, Miss Maria Meyricke.—At Haslar hospital, Gosport, Lieutenant Joseph Nunn, of the 26th (or Cameronian) regiment, in consequence of a wound which he received in the battle of Corunna.

31. The Rev. James Devie, B. D. vicar of Stanground with Farcet, in the county of Huntingdon, and formerly fellow of Emanuel college, B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, B. D. 1755.

Feb. 1. Mr. John Mason, attorney, of Colchester.—Mr. Thomas Price, Bedford-court, near Covent Garden.—In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Joseph Thompson, Esq. and daughter of the late Richard Troubridge, Esq.—Mrs. T. Randolph, in the 65th year of her age. She was sister to the Bishop of Bangor, and to the Rev. Mr. Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph. D. D. archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi college.—Mr. John Moule, Lamb's Conduit-street, solicitor.—At Plymouth, of his wounds received in Spain, Major Crigan, of the 81st regiment.—At his house at Hammersmith, Simon Lesage, Esq. aged 81.

2. Mrs. Catherine Tomlins, widow, of Queen-street, Brompton, aged 77.—At Plymouth, Ensign Hall, of the 58th regiment.

3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, L. Dundas Campbell, Esq. author of several publications of merit. There was nothing in the walks of literature, or of politics, in which the variety and versatility of his talents did not enable him to take a lead. Circumstances, however, necessarily confined his pursuits to the affairs of our empire in India; and of these he possessed a profound and philosophic knowledge. Mr. C. was the person who set on foot, in 1789, *The Asiatic*

Annual Register, and has since conducted it with great ability and success. To that work we may well refer for Mr. C.'s minute and accurate knowledge of our Indian affairs; which has been still further recently manifested in his *Strictures* on the charges recently brought against the Marquis Wellesley in the House of Commons.* At the moment of his last illness, he was occupied in writing the History of the Administration of that distinguished nobleman in India; and the public have to regret that Mr. C. has not lived fully to complete the work. Mr. Campbell's intellectual endowments could only be surpassed by that mildness of manners, and amenity of disposition, which gave so powerful a charm to his social virtues in all the relations and habitudes of private life.—Mrs. Dendy, wife of Mr. Richard Dendy, of Monument-yard.—About ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of Surgeon Blair, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, a remarkable instance of sudden death occurred. An apothecary from Hampstead, came with a patient, Mr. Brown, of that village, and after the consultation retired with Mr. Blair to the back parlour. In two minutes, on returning to their patient in the study, he was found upon the floor, dying of an apoplexy, and expired almost immediately.—In the 83d year of his age, Henry Raper, Esq. senior alderman of York: he served the office of lord mayor in 1765 and 1782.—At Bath, the lady of Rear-admiral Peyton.

4. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Harry Harmood, Esq. aged 70.

5. At Doncaster, aged 66, Mr. Charles Spencer, late of York, and formerly of the Sheffield theatre.—In Southampton-street, Strand, William Burrows, Esq. eldest son, by his second marriage, of the late Sir Kildare Dixon Burrows, Bart. of Gilltown, county of Kildare, Ireland, and nephew to Joseph Higginson, Esq. of the house of Bell and Higginson, in this city.—At Edinburgh, Captain James Farquarson, of the royal navy.—Mrs. Sarah Price, wife of Mr. John Price, jeweller and toyman, Little Maddox-street.—At Brighton, Mrs. Peete, widow of the late Rev. Richard Peete, rector of Cockayne, Hatley.—In the 53d year of her age, Mrs. Schofield, wife of Mr. Schofield, of Jewin-street, builder, and surveyor.—After a few hours illness, in the 28th year of her age, Maria Ann Watkins, the wife of Clarke Watkins, Esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

6. At Battersea-fields, Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. James Rowley.

8. At Grimsthorpe Castle, his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey:—The dukedom and marquisate become extinct; but the earldom devolves on General Albermarle Bertie, member for Stamford.—The personal property of the late Duke of Ancaster, which exceeds 200,000l. is bequeathed to his grandson, Mr. Colyeur, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore.—The dukedom of Ancaster is the seventh dukedom extinct within thirty years. Those of Cleveland, Bolton, Kingston, Chandos, Bridgwater, and Montagu, have all become extinct since 1775.—Thomas Headeach, Esq. of Theresa terrace, Hammersmith; formerly a partner in the house of Messrs. Wells and Fisher, Fleet-street.—In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Philip Sidney, fourth son of John Sidney, Esq. Hunton, Kent.—At Walworth, aged 84, Mr. Stephen Reynolds, formerly timber-merchant, of Broken-wharf, Upper Thames-street.—At Upper Holloway, near Highgate, aged 74, William Hooper, Esq.

9. At Tynnycwm, Samuel Beavan, Esq. upwards of 60 years magistrate for the county of Radnor.—At his seat, Henlow Grange, Bedfordshire, aged 69, George Edwards, Esq.—The lady of John Kingston, Esq.

10. At the Earl of Tankerville's, Walton, the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Bennet.—James Dawson, Esq. of Jeffries-square.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Aldermanbury.—Thomas Ansell, Esq. Wantage, Berks.—On the Bank, Highgate, aged 64, Mr. King, many years master of a respectable boarding school.

11. In the 29th year of his age, at his lodgings in Half-Moon-street, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt, M.A. nephew to the Earl of Chesterfield, vicar of Aston-Abbots, in the county of Buckingham, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.—At Bath, Mrs. Wollaston, widow of the late Wm. Wollaston, Esq.—In Pall Mall, the Rev. Robert Phillips, A.M. rector of Great Weltenham, in the county of Suffolk, vicar of Kempstone, in Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—At Aldgate, Joseph Wise, Esq.—Mr. Francis Nalder, Cheapside.

12. At Limehouse, the Rev. George Williams, Lecturer of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and St. Anne, Middlesex.

13. In Finsbury-square, the wife of James Sims, M.D.—At her apartments in St. James's Palace, Miss Beauclerk, one of the maids of honour to her majesty. This lady was the oldest of that establishment.—At his house in St. James's-place, Lieutenant-general Mordaunt, aged 79.

14. After a very short illness, in the 37th year of his age, Clarke Watkins, Esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

15. Mr. James Smith Barr, the translator of Buffon's Natural History, &c.—Thomas Barrett, Esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens.—Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Mr. Gibbons, of Bucklersbury, Cheapside.—After a few days illness, at his house at Islington, Mr. Ambrose Lanicar.

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* See our IIIId Vol. p. 202.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Avignon, Harriette, daughter of Anthony Gell, Esq. of the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.—At Lisbon, in consequence of the wounds he had received at the battle of Vimeria, the 21st of August, Captain Eustace, of the 20th dragoons, son of the late Lieutenant-general Eustace.—At the battle at Corunna, in the 22d year of his age, Lieutenant Noble, of the 95th rifle regiment, only son of the late Mr. Noble, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was bravely animating his men in the heat of the battle, when he received a shot through the head and instantly expired.—At Corunna, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Captain F. J. Darby, of the 10th light dragoons, and nephew to Sir John Lade, Bart.—Among the brave and valuable officers which our country has to mourn, and whose amiable virtues endeared them to their brother officers, are Lieutenant-colonel Napier, of the 92d, and Major Stanhope, of the 50th regiment, who fell gloriously, in action on the 16th of January. Colonel Napier was the third son of the Hon. General Mark Napier, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Lord Napier. General Anstruther, whose death was recorded in our last, was the only son of Sir ——— Anstruther, of Anstruther. He married Miss Hamilton, grandaughter of Lord A. Hamilton, and grand-niece to the present duke.—Among the many officers who, during the late expedition to Spain, have died in their country's service, either from wounds, fatigue, or shipwreck, few have been more deservedly lamented than the Hon. Edward Waldegrave, of the 7th light dragoons. How highly he was esteemed by his superiors, as a young officer of much promise, the following fact sufficiently evinces: He was selected by Lord Paget to convey a despatch from Astorga to Sir John Moore at Salamanca, a distance of a hundred and forty miles, at a moment when it was thought all communication was cut off between the two armies. This difficult and dangerous service he performed with equal zeal, activity, and address. After passing three nights and two days on horseback, without rest, he returned safe with his answer to head-quarters at Astorga. On this, the cavalry immediately advanced, and formed a junction with Sir J. Moore.—Lieutenant William Sayer, late of the 91st regiment. He died on board a transport, as he was returning home from Spain. He was a native of Sandwich.—On board the Resolution, on his passage from Corunna, Captain Duncan Campbell, 42d royal Highlanders, of the wounds which he received in the battle before that place on the 16th ult.—Arthur Branthwayt, Esq. late a captain in the 2d dragoon guards, son of the late Rev Arthur Branthwayt, of Stiffkey, in Norfolk. He was on board the Crescent frigate, lately lost off the coast of Jutland, and one among the unfortunate sufferers who perished on that melancholy occasion.—At Tunis, Charles Tulin, Esq. his Swedish majesty's agent and consul-general at the court of his Excellency Hamuda Bashaw, Bey of Tunis. Mr. Tulin had for upwards of thirty years fi..ed with credit to himself, and honour to his country, the above-mentioned respectable post; and during the various revolutions which have convulsed Europe, and affected Barbary, had, from the suavity of his manners, and his prudent conduct, been able to keep his country at peace with the regency of Tunis. His anxiety for the fate of his country and beloved sovereign, in these critical times, preyed very deeply upon his mind, and assisted in bringing on his dissolution. Mr. Tulin was, from early life, possessed of a distinguished taste for the fine arts, and had made some beautiful sketches of a country so little known, and so highly interesting.—At New Providence, Lieutenant George Massey, of the 7th West India regiment; and Lieutenant James Burke, of the same regiment.—On his passage from the West Indies, Mr. John Hall, surgeon of the royal navy.—Lieutenant-colonel Robert Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the whole campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer, and other distinguished officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d regiment, of which he was major, and was severely wounded. As lieutenant-colonel of the 18th regiment of foot, he lately received the thanks of the commander in chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the black troops in that island, where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, at the age of 27.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, Feb. 21, 1809.

THE sales of this month are rather of less extent than those which took place in the last; for which we cannot assign any real or particular reason, except the sugars being otherwise disposed of than by the hammer, as has heretofore been usual. These forming a prominent article of West India produce, their being (as we may say) withdrawn from the common course, must occasion a great chasm, and will therefore, in some measure, account for the above-mentioned deficiency.—We have the pleasure of announcing to the mercantile part of the community, that a commercial intercourse has taken place between the Brazils and the

Spanish settlements on the Rio de la Plata; from which incident, that trade is in some measure opened to us also; great part of the large orders completing here, for the former of those markets, being intended for that country.—Cotton wool and sugars have fallen since our last; and are likely to be cheaper.

Feb. 3. 1809.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their present September and ensuing March sales, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz.

Company's sugar.................6,400 bags.

On Friday, the 3d of March; prompt 2d June following.

Also——Presents, White piece goods, &c. per Union and United Kingdom: to follow the White piece goods per prize ship Krond Princess Maria, declared for Tuesday, the 7th March, 1809; prompt 7th July following.

Likewise——Company's cochineal........28 chests.

To follow the opium, declared for Tuesday, 30th March, 1809; prompt 28th July following.

And on Wednesday, April 5; prompt 7th July following,

Company's China raw silk....................	600 bales,	more or less.
Ditto......Bengal ditto....................	865 ditto,	ditto.
Ditto......Organzine....................	70 ditto,	ditto.
Privilege and private trade Bengal raw silk......	143 ditto,	ditto.

The Court also gives notice, that one lot of China, and 109 lots of Bengal raw silk, which have remained in the Company's warehouses more than three years from the day of sale, will be resold on the above 5th of April, unless previously cleared and taken away.

The prompt day for the Company's pepper is postponed from the 7th of July next, until the 21st of that month.

The buyers are desired to take notice, that the sale of cotton wool, which stood declared for the 24th instant, is postponed until Friday, March 10; on which day, Friday, March 10; prompt 26th May following,

Privilege cotton wool, per Union ....1,591 bales.

Private trade ditto.......................... 39 ditto.

SALES OF WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

From January 24th to January 27th.

316 hogsheads, 61 casks, 584 bags Plantation coffee	from 83s. 0d.	to 107s. 6d.	per cwt.
1 ditto, ditto		141s. 0d.	per cwt.

From January 31st to February 7th.

168 hogsheads, 20 casks, 54 bags Plantation coffee....................	from 75s. 0d.	to 100s. 0d.	per cwt.
10 bags Jamaica white ginger		8l.	per cwt.
23 bags Jamaica black ginger		3l. 8s.	per cwt.

From February 7th to February 14th.

17 hogsheads, 139 bags Plantation coffee..	from 80s. 0d.	to 105s. 0d.	per cwt.

From February 14th to February 21st.

348 hogsheads, 26 casks, 444 bags Plantation coffee	from 75s. 6d.	to 117s. 0d.	per cwt.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties payable thereon:

For the week ending Jan. 25, was 50s. 7¼d. per cwt.
For the week ending Feb. 1, was 51s. 5¾d.
For the week ending Feb. 8, was 51s. 0¾d.
For the week ending Feb. 15, was 49s. 1¼d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

From January 24th to February 7th.

86 bags cochineal..........................	from 27s. 0d.	to 31s. 0d.	per lb.

From February 7th to February 14th.

557 Brazil hides tanned	from 1s. 1d.	to 1s. 2d.	per lb.
945 bags Brazil rice	from 45s. 0d.	to 55s. 0d.	per cwt.
41 ditto		30s. 0d.	per cwt.

From February 14th to February 21st.

982 barrels pot ashes....................	from 65s. 0d.	to 83s. 6d.	per cwt.
195 barrels pearl ashes....................	from 71s. 6d.	to 82s. 6d.	per cwt.

Alum, English	ton	£ 22	0	0	to 23	0	0
Anniseeds, Alicant	cwt.	5	15	0	6	5	0
Ditto German		3	12	0	3	15	0
Ashes, American Pot		3	5	0	4	4	0
Ditto Pearl		3	0	0	4	2	0
Barilla, Carthagena		3	7	0	3	9	6
Ditto Sicily		3	2	0	3	5	0
Ditto Teneriffe		3	0	0	3	5	0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt.	L.	33	0	0	35	10	0
Ditto Foreign		10	15	0	15	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac	gal.	1	3	0	1	4	0
Ditto Spanish		0	19	0	1	0	0
Camphire, refined	lb.	0	7	3	0	7	6
Ditto unrefined	cwt.	33	5	0	34	0	0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.	1	7	0	1	11	0
Ditto East Indian		0	4	1	0	6	0
Coffee, fine	cwt.	5	10	0	6	0	0
Ditto ordinary		3	18	0	4	10	0
Ditto Mocha in Time		19	15	0	20	5	0
Copperas, Green	lb.	0	6	6	0	7	0
Ditto White		1	19	0	2	2	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam		0	2	8	0	2	10½
Ditto Jamaica		0	2	3	0	2	5
Ditto Smyrna		0	1	10	0	2	1
Ditto Bourbon		0	3	4	0	3	6
Ditto Pernambucca		0	2	9	0	2	10
Ditto East Indian		0	1	4	0	1	10
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f.	piece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 2½ 36		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 2 30		0	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 3.	cwt.	30	0	0	34	0	0
Ditto 4. 5. 6.		23	10	0	30	0	0
Ditto Scrivell		16	0	0	24	0	0
Figs, Turkey		3	18	0	5	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	145	0	0	147	0	0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head		140	0	0	143	0	0
Fustick, Jamaica	ton	18	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto Cuba		21	10	0	23	10	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	5	5	0	7	7	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1	1	0	1	3	0
Ditto English		0	7	6	0	13	6
Ginger, Jamaica, White	cwt.	5	0	0	11	5	0
Ditto Black		3	5	0	3	11	0
Ditto Barbadoes		4	3	0	4	8	0
Ditto East Indian		3	4	0	4	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6	0	0	12	5	0
Ditto Seneca		4	18	0	5	15	0
Ditto Sandrach		6	0	0	8	5	0
Ditto Tragacanth		22	10	0	24	10	0
Ditto Mastic	lb.	0	5	8	0	6	0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	ton	127	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg clean		126	0	0	127	0	0
Ditto East Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides, English	lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	5
Ditto Buenos Ayres		0	0	3	0	0	6½
Ditto Dutch salted		0	0	3½	0	0	8
Ditto Spanish		0	0	5½	0	0	8
Indigo, Caracc. Flo. 1s & 2d		0	9	6	0	10	6
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp.		0	8	6	0	10	9
Ditto Brazil		0	5	6	0	6	6
Iron, Pig, British,	ton	7	0	0	9	0	0
Ditto, in bars		16	0	0	17	0	0
Ditto Swedish, bars		23	0	0	24	10	0
Ditto Norway		24	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto Archangel		25	0	0	26	0	0
Juniper Berries, German	cwt.	4	12	0	4	15	0
Ditto Italian		4	5	0	4	10	0
Lead in pigs	fod.	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	40	0	0	41	0	0
Ditto white		54	0	0	56	0	0
Lignum Vitæ, American		10	10	0	20	0	0
Ditto Tortola		0	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood, Camp.		18	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto Honduras Chipt		16	0	0	17	0	0
Ditto Unchipt		uncertain					
Ditto Jamaica Chipt		14	10	0	16	0	0
Ditto Unchipt		uncertain					
Madder Roots, Smyrna	cwt.	4	12	0	5	10	0
Madder Roots, Dutch Crop,	cwt.	£ 6	5	0	7	5	0
Mahogany, Honduras	ft.	0	1	4	0	1	9
Ditto Jamaica		0	1	3	0	2	0
Ditto Hispaniola		0	1	8	0	2	3
Molasses	cwt.	1	18	0	0	0	0
Oak plank, Dantzic, 4 & 3 inch	load	11	0	0	12	0	0
Oil, Lucca	25 gal. jar	29	10	0	31	0	0
Ditto Spermaceti	ton	100	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Whale, Greenland		37	0	0	38	0	0
Ditto Southern		42	0	0	43	0	0
Ditto Florence	half chest	4	0	0	4	5	0
Opium, Turkey	lb.	2	2	0	2	5	3
Orchilla, Canary	ton	225	0	0	240	0	0
Ditto Cape de Verd		123	0	0	150	0	0
Ditto Madeira		100	0	0	118	0	0
Pimento	lb.	0	2	0	0	3	1
Pitch, American	cwt.	0	17	0	0	18	0
Ditto Stockholm		1	4	0	1	5	0
Ditto Archangel		1	2	0	1	3	0
Quicksilver	lb.	0	4	6	0	4	7
Raisins, Bloom	cwt.	5	12	0	7	0	0
Ditto Malaga		3	0	0	3	4	0
Ditto Sun		3	10	0	3	16	0
Ditto Muscadine		8	5	0	10	0	0
Rice, Carolina		3	0	0	3	6	0
Ditto East Indian		1	19	0	2	15	0
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0	5	4	0	6	3
Ditto Leeward I.		0	4	3	0	5	1
Saltpetre, East India Rough	cwt.	3	17	0	3	18	0
Ditto British Refined		4	5	0	4	6	0
Shellach		5	0	0	10	0	0
Shumack, Faro		1	8	0	1	12	0
Ditto Malaga		1	8	0	1	12	0
Ditto Sicily		1	5	6	1	6	6
Ditto Oporto		0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	lb.	3	4	0	3	10	0
Ditto Bergam		3	2	0	3	8	0
Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 6 ditto		1	12	0	1	19	0
Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.		0	18	0	1	7	6
Ditto Novi		2	2	0	2	8	0
Ditto Organzine		1	18	0	2	5	0
Sugar, Jamaica	C.	3	14	0	4	2	0
Ditto East India		3	8	0	4	9	0
Ditto Lumps		5	11	0	5	17	0
Ditto Single Loaves		5	9	0	5	18	0
Ditto Double Ditto	lb.	0	1	4	0	1	9
Tallow, English	cwt.	5	14	0	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, candle, white		5	15	0	0	0	0
Ditto, yellow		5	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres		5	12	0	5	13	0
Tar, Archangel	B.	2	10	0	2	12	0
Ditto, Stockholm		2	15	0	2	16	0
Ditto, American		2	8	0	2	10	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	5	18	0	B 0	0	0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks		7	7	0	0	0	0
Turpentine, American		1	18	0	2	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Mid. brown		0	1	0	0	1	2
Ditto, Long Leaf		0	0	9	0	0	10½
Tobacco, Virg. York River	lb.	0	1	9	0	2	2
Ditto, James River		0	1	6	0	1	10
Wax, English	cwt.	15	15	0	17	10	0
Ditto Dantzic		15	0	0	15	15	0
Ditto African		9	15	0	11	0	0
Ditto American		14	15	0	15	10	0
Whale-fins, Greenland	ton	35	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto S. Fishery		20	0	0	22	10	0
Wine, Red Port	pipe	75	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon		65	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Madeira		74	0	0	125	0	0
Ditto Calcavella		90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	71	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Mountain		65	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	hogs.	70	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Claret		44	0	0	95	0	0
Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0	8	6	0	9	0

PRICES OF
Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c,

21st February, 1809.

London Dock Stock ....118½l. per cent.
West India ditto...............170l. per cent.
East India ditto ....125l. per cent.
Commercial ditto ....140l. per cent.
Grand Junction Canal Shares ....133l. per share.
Grand Surrey ditto.............. 60l. per share.
Thames and Medway ditto, New shares 10l. per share premium.
Kennett and Avon ditto......... 4l. per share premium.

GlobeFire and Life Assurance Shares 113l. per cent.
Albion ditto....................60l. per share.
Hope ditto....................18s. per share premium.
Eagle ditto....................par.
Atlas ditto....................par.
Imperial Fire Insurance ....4l. per cent. premium.
Kent ditto ....50l. per share premium.
Rock Life Assurance............ 4s. to 5s. per share premium.
Commercial Road Stock ....114l. per cent.
London Institution .... 84l. per share.
Surrey ditto....................32l. per share.
East London Water-works... ...46l per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto.... ....20l. per share premium.
Vauxhall Bridge................par.
Auction Mart ....30 guineas per share premium.
Golden Lane Brewery ....80l. per share.
Lancaster Canal................17l. per share.
At the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from February 4 to February 11, 1809.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	89	8	53	0	44	6	37	2	55	0
Kent	88	3	59	0	44	6	36	6	50	6
Sussex	88	10	00	0	48	6	36	8	53	0
Suffolk	89	7	59	6	43	6	34	2	51	6
Cambridge	88	11	63	6	44	6	27	2	49	8
Norfolk	89	7	66	0	40	3	33	6	53	0
Lincoln	94	3	69	8	46	4	30	4	63	6
York	92	4	76	0	44	2	33	4	64	6
Durham	98	11	00	0	54	0	32	7	00	0
Northumb.	86	8	70	0	41	8	29	5	00	0
Cumberland	96	2	62	0	45	8	31	10	00	0
Westmorl.	98	0	70	0	45	8	37	9	00	0
Lancaster	103	4	00	0	45	1	35	1	68	5
Chester	98	2	00	0	53	10	34	11	00	0
Gloucester	98	0	00	0	49	10	00	0	77	10
Somerset	90	6	00	0	39	9	33	6	60	0
Monmouth	88	5	00	0	45	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	86	8	00	0	39	6	26	10	00	0
Cornwall	84	6	00	0	38	8	25	9	00	0
Dorset	90	3	00	0	46	9	33	0	65	0
Hants	90	1	00	0	49	5	39	6	74	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Middlesex	92	10	63	8	45	8	39	4	67	5
Surrey	96	0	56	0	46	8	48	0	60	0
Hertford	89	10	49	0	49	8	35	6	57	0
Bedford	88	9	60	8	45	11	36	10	58	4
Huntingdon	90	10	00	0	45	4	35	10	60	6
Northampt.	90	0	56	0	45	10	34	7	70	0
Rutland	92	0	69	0	48	0	33	3	54	0
Leicester	91	3	50	10	48	1	32	3	65	10
Nottingham	94	10	67	0	52	4	34	4	63	6
Derby	97	8	00	0	53	3	35	2	71	4
Stafford	99	5	00	0	49	1	36	2	75	0
Salop	96	5	68	4	48	7	32	6	00	0
Hereford	86	3	48	0	41	1	33	11	60	7
Worcester	96	9	00	0	45	10	41	7	67	6
Warwick	94	7	00	0	53	5	37	11	75	11
Wilts	84	8	00	0	44	0	39	10	76	4
Berks	88	10	00	0	46	6	40	2	65	6
Oxford	91	5	00	0	43	11	38	2	62	4
Bucks	91	4	00	0	42	7	36	11	65	5
WALES.										
N. Wales	103	4	00	0	42	4	26	8	00	0
S. Wales	87	3	00	0	42	0	25	9	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

BY THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,
Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,
At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1809		*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Jan.	26	29.12	44	SW	Rain
	27	29.47	43	S	Ditto
	28	29.51	45	S	Fair
	29	29.20	47	SW	Rain
	30	29.35	45	S	Ditto
	31	29.74	47	W	Fair
Feb.	1	29.77	48	S	Ditto
	2	29.49	47	SE	Ditto
	3	29.25	46	S	Rain
	4	29.47	44	S	Fair
	5	29.39	46	S	Rain
	6	29.46	45	W W	Fair
	7	29.89	40	N	Ditto
	8	29.71	33	NE	Ditto
	9	29.42	44	E	Rain

1809		*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Feb.	10	29.30	46		Rain
	11	29.15	48	SW	Ditto
	12	28.85	47	SW	Ditto
	13	28.84	46	W	Ditto
	14	29.35	48	W	Fair
	15	29.74	49	S	Rain
	16	29.88	47	SSW	Fair
	17	29.69	49	W	Ditto
	18	29.85	50	SW	Rain
	19	29.84	40	W	Fair
	20	29.96	44	SW	Ditto
	21	30.83	41	W	Ditto
	22	30.39	38	NW	Ditto
	23	30.15	37	NW	Ditto
	24	30.40	43	SE	Ditto

Joyce Gold, Printer, Shoe-lane, London.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY, 1809.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	3 perCt Reduc	4 perCt Consol	Navy 5 perCt	New 5 perCt	Long Anns.	4 perCt Scrip.	Imp. 3 perCt	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 perCt	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	StateLot. Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Jan. 26	243	66¼ a ⅜	67	82½	98½	—	18⅜	¼ dis.	—	7 9-16	95⅞	—	—	183	9s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	66¼ a ¾
27	243½	66⅝ a 67⅛	67¾	83¼	99¾	—	18 9-16	½ pr.	66⅞	7 9-16	—	—	—	185	9s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67⅛ a ½
28	244	66⅞ a 67⅛	68⅛	83½	99⅜	—	18 11-16	¾ pr.	—	7 9-16	—	—	—	—	10s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	67¼ a ⅞
30	holiday																	
31	244	66⅜ a ¾	67¼	82⅞	98¾	—	18 7-16	¼ pr.	66	7 9-16	—	—	—	183½	10s pr.	15s pr.	21l 19s	66⅝ a 67
Feb. 1	—	66⅝ a ⅞	67½	83	98⅝	—	18 9-16	¼ pr.	66⅜	—	96½	—	—	—	10s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	67 a ⅛
2	holiday																	
3	243½	66⅝ a ⅞	67¾	82⅞	98¾	—	18 9-16	¼ pr.	66¼	7½	—	—	—	182½	10s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67 a ⅛
4	—	66¾ a 67	67½	83	98⅞	—	18⅝	¼ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	15s pr.	21l 19s	67⅛ a ¼
6	—	66¾ a ⅞	67½	83	99	—	18⅝	¼ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	15s pr.	21l 19s	67 a ⅛
7	243	66¾ a 67	67⅝	83⅛	99⅛	—	18 11-16	¼ pr.	66½	7 9-16	—	—	—	183¼	12s pr.	15s pr.	21l 19s	67 a ⅛
8	holiday																	
9	244	67½ a ⅝	68¼	83⅝	99½	—	18 15-16	1 pr.	66⅞	7 9-16	97¼	—	—	—	11s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	67¾ a 68
10	—	67⅝ a 68	68½	83⅞	99⅜	—	19	1½ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	185	11s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	68 a ⅜
11	—	67⅛ a ⅝	68⅓	83½	99⅜	—	18 11-16	1 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr	14s pr.	21l 19s	67⅝ a ⅞
13	—	67⅛ a ¼	67¾	83⅜	99⅓	—	18 11-16	—	—	7⅝	—	72⅜	67½	—	13s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	67⅜ a ½
14	244	67 a ⅛	67⅞	83⅝	99	—	18⅝	¾ pr.	66¾	7⅝	97¼	—	—	—	12s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67⅜ a ⅛
15	holiday																	
16	244	67¼ a ½	68⅛	83⅝	99	—	18 11-16	—	—	7⅝	97½	—	—	184	11s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ¾
17	—	67¼ a ½	68	83⅝	99	—	18 11-16	1 pr.	66⅞	7⅝	97⅜	—	—	—	10s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝
18	—	67⅜ a ½	68	83⅝	99	—	18 11-16	1 pr.	66⅞	7⅝	—	—	—	185	11s pr.	14s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝
20	245	67⅜ a ½	68	83⅝	99⅓	—	18 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67 a ½
21	246	67⅜ a ½	68¼	84	99¼	—	18¾	1½ pr.	66¾	—	97½	—	—	184½	10s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ¾
22	—	67⅜ a ⅝	68⅛	84	99⅜	—	18¾	1½ pr.	67	—	—	—	—	—	10s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝

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